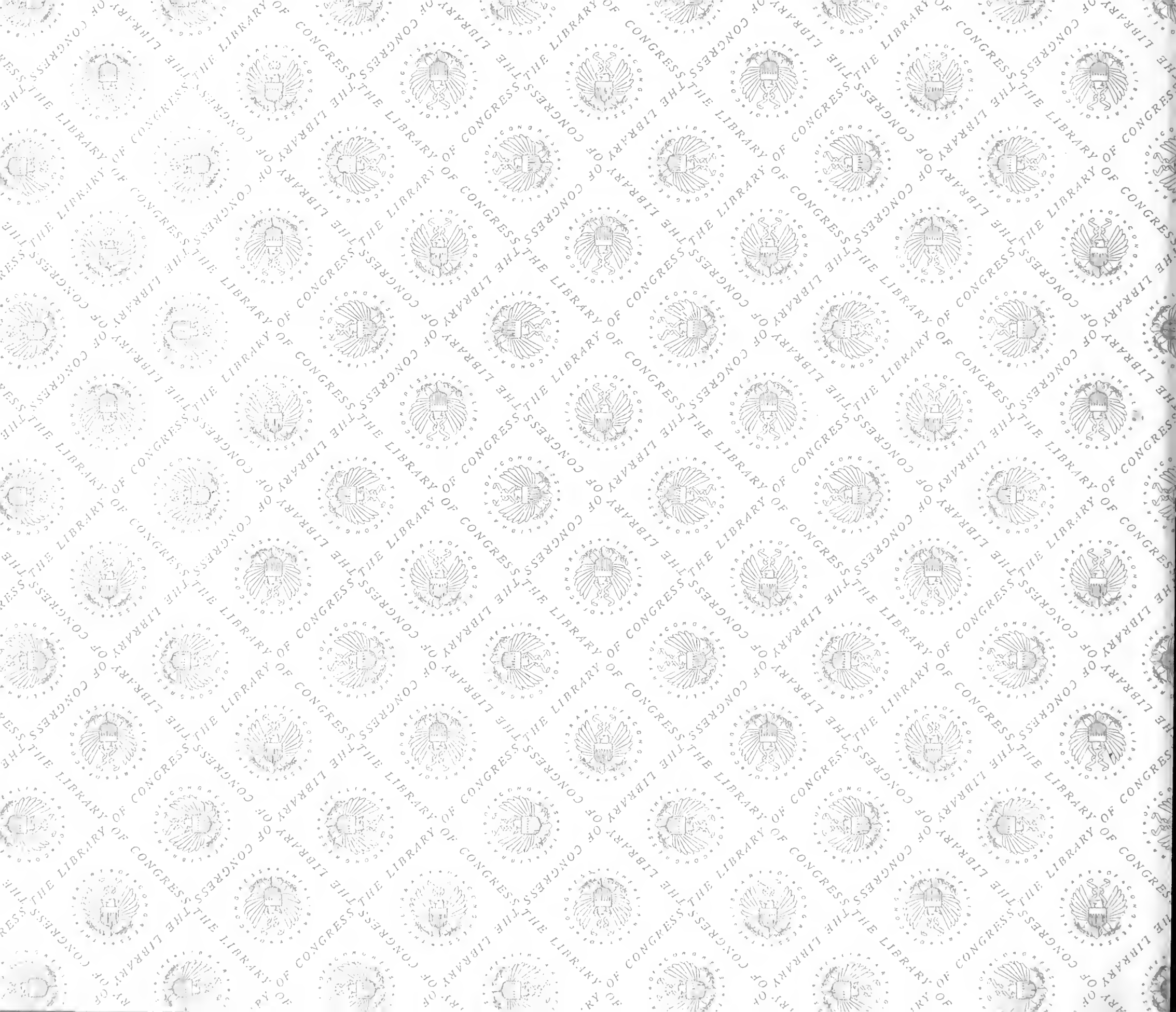
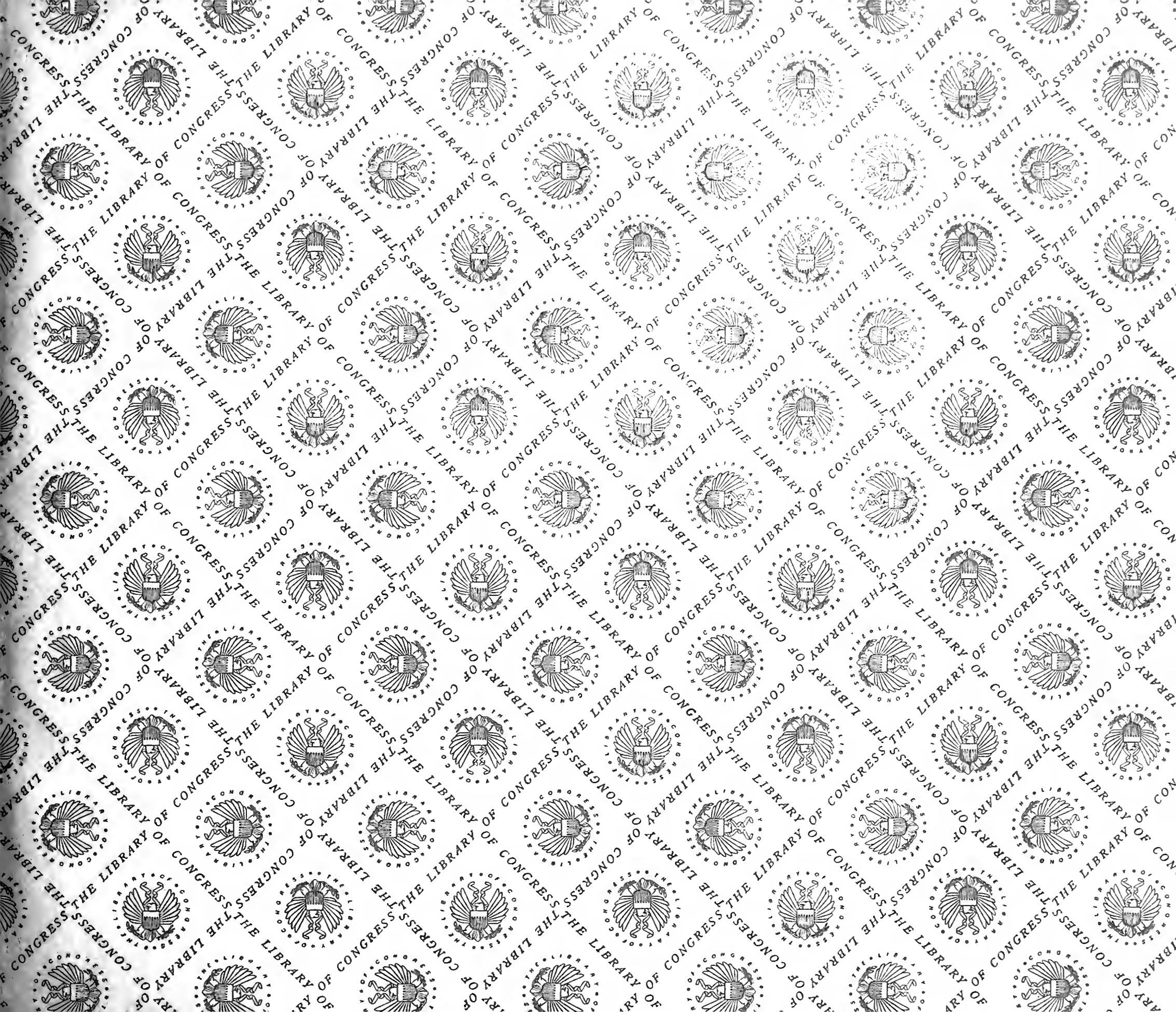


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The
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition
and
Seattle
The Beautiful Exposition City

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and Seattle The Beautiful Exposition City

By Transfer.

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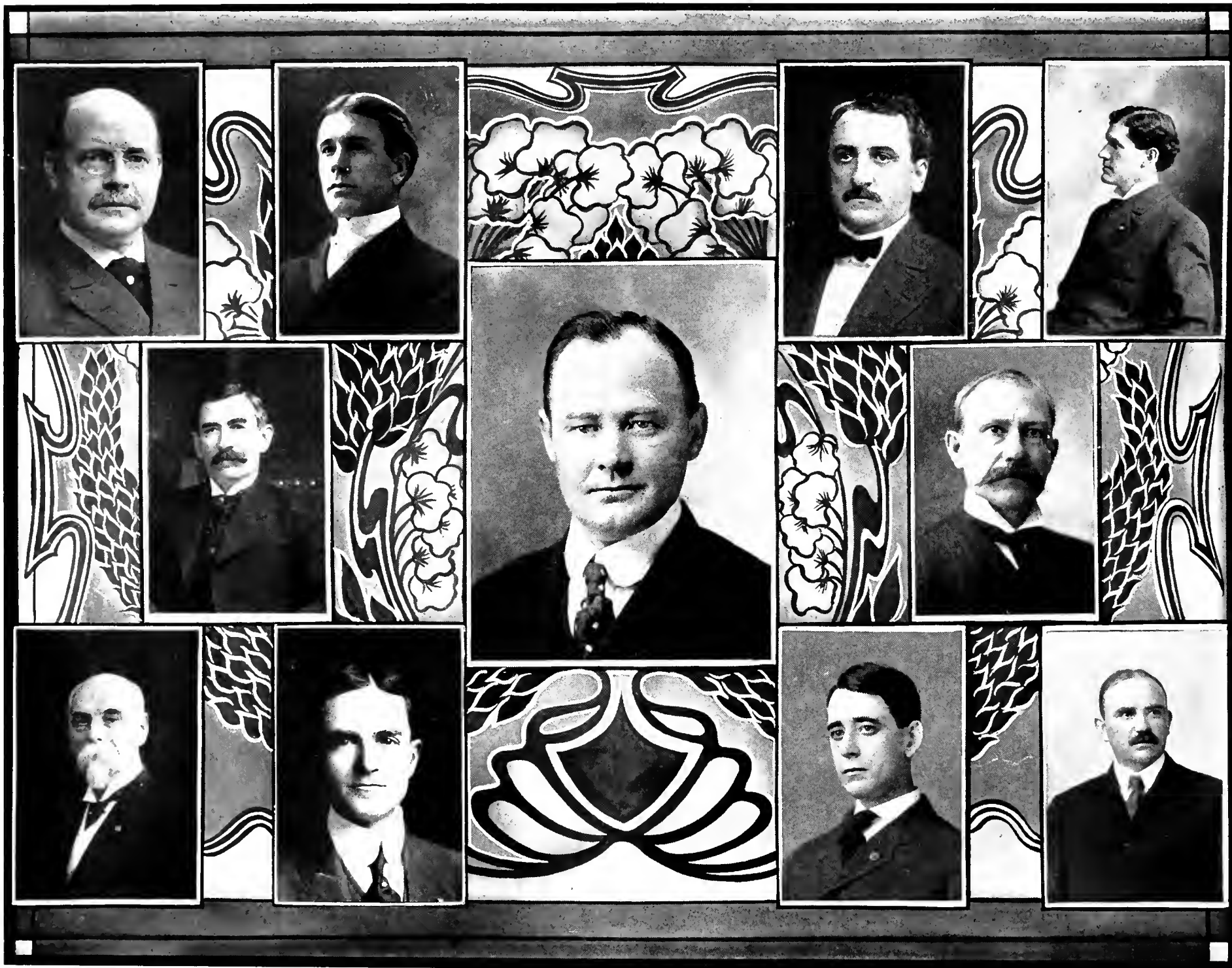
Base of the Exposition Monument, the three figures typifying Alaska, The Orient and Pacific Countries

Seattle, U. S. A. - ROBERT A. REID, PUBLISHER - 488 Arcade

1909

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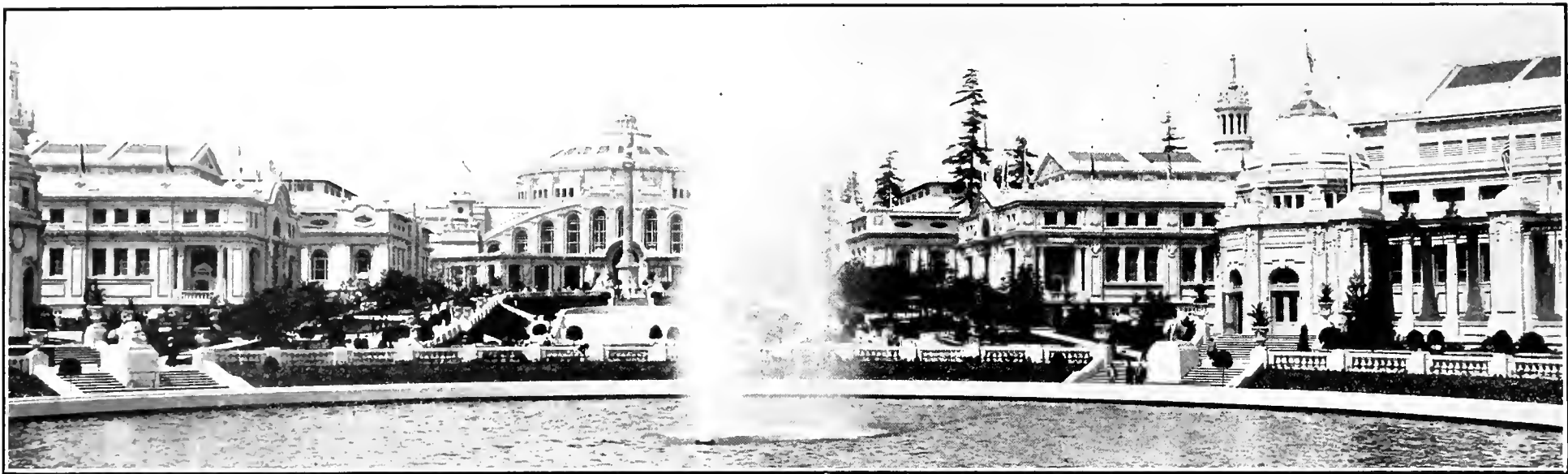
*Resigned to enter President Taft's Cabinet.





THE NEW BRONZE STATUE OF WASHINGTON

This new bronze monument of Washington stands, temporarily, upon Puget Plaza and is the first object to arrest attention after passing within the Main Entrance. The fund for its purchase was the result of patriotic efforts of Washington women, members of the D. A. R. Through their successful work a substantial amount was secured and later the state government made an appropriation sufficient to secure the monument for the Exposition period. It was unveiled on Monday, June 14th, the cord being drawn by Eleanor Washington Caldwell, a descendant of the Washington family. The sculptor was Lorado Taft. Its permanent location is to be upon the University campus.



The Arctic Circle

THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Other expositions have been commemorative, this is prophetic; other expositions have had historical significance, have by fitting ceremonies commemorated great names and great deeds; this is an exposition not commemorative of any one event or any one great deed, but bids us look to the future.

GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK, AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.



J. F. DAWSON
Landscape Architect

WELFORD BEATON
Chief of Publicity

C. R. COLLINS
Treasurer

H. C. HENRY
Vice-President

F. V. DUNHAM
Assistant to President

L. W. BUCKLEY
Director Amusements, Ceremonies
and Special Events



AGRICULTURE BUILDING

The Agriculture Building is of French renaissance design with a circular pergola colonnade with Ionic columns supporting trellis beams. Structurally the Manufactures and Agriculture Buildings are similar with just enough difference to avoid mechanical repetition. In the Agriculture Building there is 60,000 square feet of exhibit space, besides the galleries. The galleries are devoted to educational exhibits from public schools of Washington, the universities, State Agriculture College, the handiwork of women of the State and exhibits from industrial schools. Machinery used in manual training institutions may be seen in operation. The resources of the State, by counties, are shown. The canning of fruits and vegetables is seen in a model cannery in operation. Fine displays of fruits and vegetables and daily demonstrations of all the leading food products make this one of the most popular buildings upon the grounds.



MT. RAINIER FROM THE EXPOSITION

The beautiful features at the Exposition are many. The landscape gardening, with floral displays supplements the magnificent mountain and lake scenery. The Cascade Mountains are frequently seen, the beautiful Mt. Rainier less frequently, but a clear view of its snowy cap well repays eager watchfulness. Rainier is the highest mountain in the United States, 14,526 feet. Its forests, rivers, lakes, canons, glaciers and snowy slopes have a fascination for tourists and mountain climbers. Being visible for long distances and from all directions it has always been an object of admiration to both the red man, and his successors, the whites.



THE FORESTRY BUILDING

The Forestry Building is one of the most striking structures on the grounds, being one of the largest log houses ever built. It has a frontage of 320 feet and in width is 144 feet. In the various fronts of the building are 124 logs each forty feet high, containing 6,000 feet board measure. The weight of each log is estimated at 50,000 pounds. At each end of the building is a tower built of smaller logs reached by a spiral stairway. The building has a balcony for exhibition purposes, at the southern end of which, is an exhibit of the state's sanitary work. At the northern end of the gallery is a most interesting museum of relics of pioneer days. On the main floor is a house built in a stump, and on the rear balcony is "the big stick" 156 feet long. The exhibits comprise displays of timber of various kinds showing the logs as they leave the forest and the various kinds of woods, in a finished condition, for all purposes. To many visitors this building with its contents is the most interesting of any of the exhibit buildings.



FINE ARTS BUILDING

The Fine Arts Building contains a collection by contemporary artists numbering between five and six hundred pieces. In assembling the exhibit the very best private and Government collections have been drawn from, and the Carnegie and Corcoran galleries have contributed many of the rarest and highest esteemed pictures and sculptured pieces in the United States. European collections have been liberal in loans and a number of Old Masters appear for the first time on American walls. Among them are canvasses by Gainsborough, Rembrandt, Zeims and Schryers. The Fine Arts Building is a permanent structure of cream brick, stone and steel, and was erected at a cost of \$250,000. The building has three floors and the art exhibit is displayed in eight rooms measuring thirty by sixty feet. One room thirty by thirty is devoted to the famous Curtis Indian collection.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING

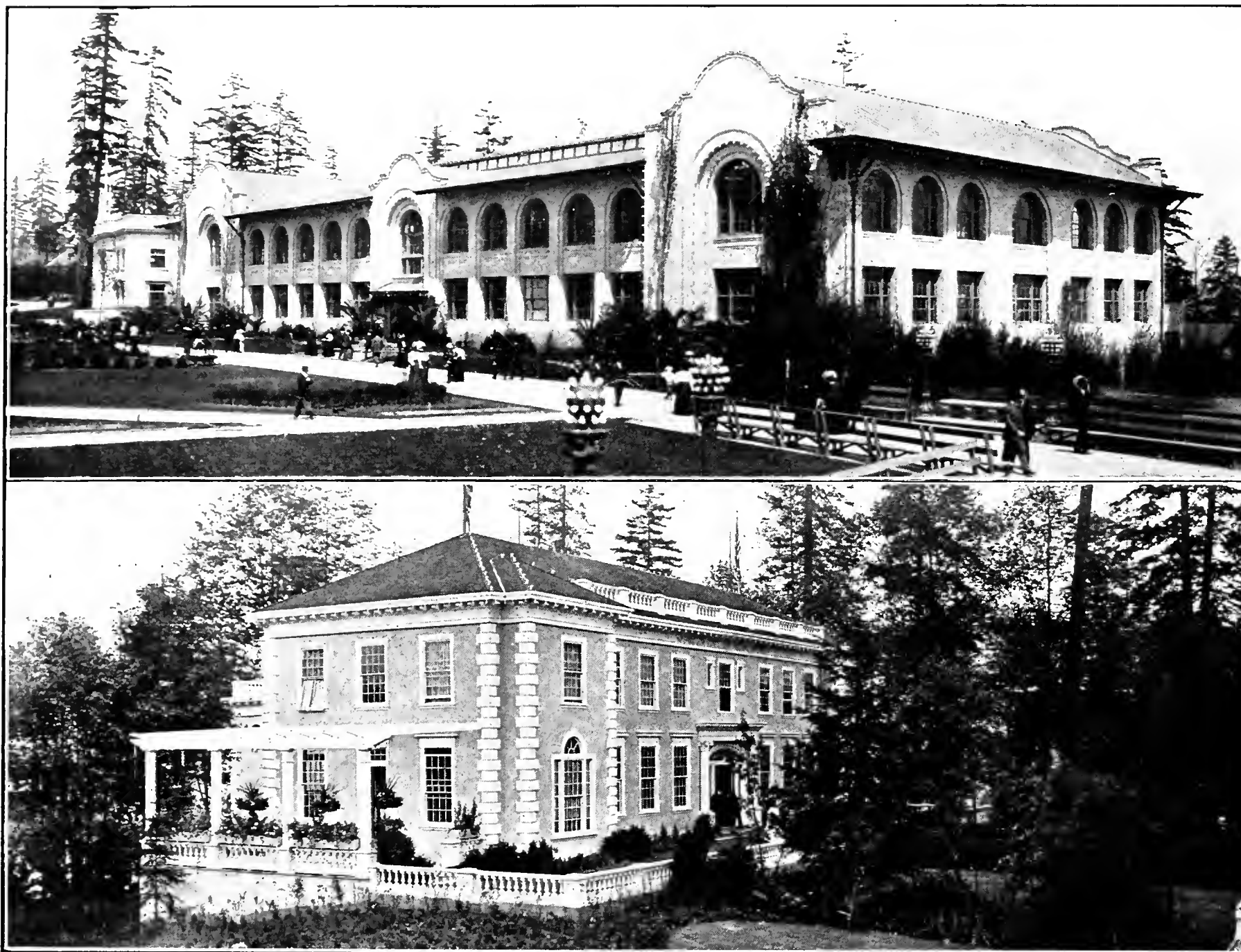
The Manufactures Building is a corresponding unit in the picture scheme of the Exposition with the Agriculture Building. In it is a magnificent display of manufactured articles. Beautiful tapestry carpets are produced. Silk weaving machines show the methods used in the manufacture of silk embroideries. Knives and scissors are manufactured and linen and drawn work displayed and produced. The arts and crafts exhibit is one of the features of this building, and the exhibit of silverware is the most complete assembled since the Chicago exposition. The biograph is largely used to show how the big factories are studying the social economy question and bringing their employes into comfortable homes. The building contains 60,000 square feet of exhibit space besides the galleries.



PEOPLE THRONGING IN AT THE MAIN ENTR



OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION



MACHINERY BUILDING — EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

The Machinery Building, one of the permanent structures to revert to the University of Washington, is of brick and mill construction and is a modern treatment of Spanish renaissance. Models from the largest to the smallest of machines of various descriptions may be seen in motion. In the rear of this building is located a model foundry. Two of the big features in the Machinery Building are the timber and stone testing plants. The timber plant tests all woods to the breaking point and the stone plant demonstrates the strength of all building stones to the crushing point. The building stands upon Pacific and Dalton Avenues opposite King County Building. The cost of the building was \$80,000. The Educational Building was erected by the State of Washington. Besides containing exhibits from the various grades and kinds of schools in the state, a model school is in session daily.



PACIFIC AVENUE LOOKING TOWARDS FORESTRY BUILDING

The secondary streets, at the Exposition, or by-ways, are but little less beautiful and attractive than the main thoroughfares. While our engraving shows this locality to have shrubbery, lawns and other attractive features, it is no prettier than scores of others of the lesser streets about the grounds. Upon the right is the Good Roads Building, Forestry is in the center, while to the left is the Nome Circle Band Stand, and a bit of the Oregon Building may also be discovered.



THE AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium is of brick construction and will be used by the University of Washington at the close of the exposition. The building cost \$300,000 and seats 2,500 persons, and is used for all special city, state and county days, conferences and congresses, national conventions and large gatherings of every nature. The building faces on Alaska avenue and has an entrance lobby fifteen feet wide. In all there are seven entrances and exits to this lobby. The structure is so arranged that it can be quickly emptied and is fire proof. The front facade consists of a Corinthian collonade and the building is 180 by 150 feet. Many orators and statesmen of national and world wide fame have already been heard within its walls. Located just inside the main entrance the Auditorium is easy of access.



WASHINGTON AVENUE, LOOKING TOWARDS LAKE WASHINGTON

Washington Avenue runs from Arctic Circle to Lake Washington. The end fronts of Manufactures Building, King County Building and Machinery Hall rest upon the Avenue, and the Rustic Trestle leads from it to the water front. Through the vista formed by the Avenue, looking across the Lake the Cascade Mountains are frequently visible, being clearly outlined against the sky, and forming one of the most delightful scenes from the Exposition Grounds. Lake Washington is one of the most important waterways about Seattle, and adds very greatly to the beautiful surroundings of the Exposition, as well as to the city itself.



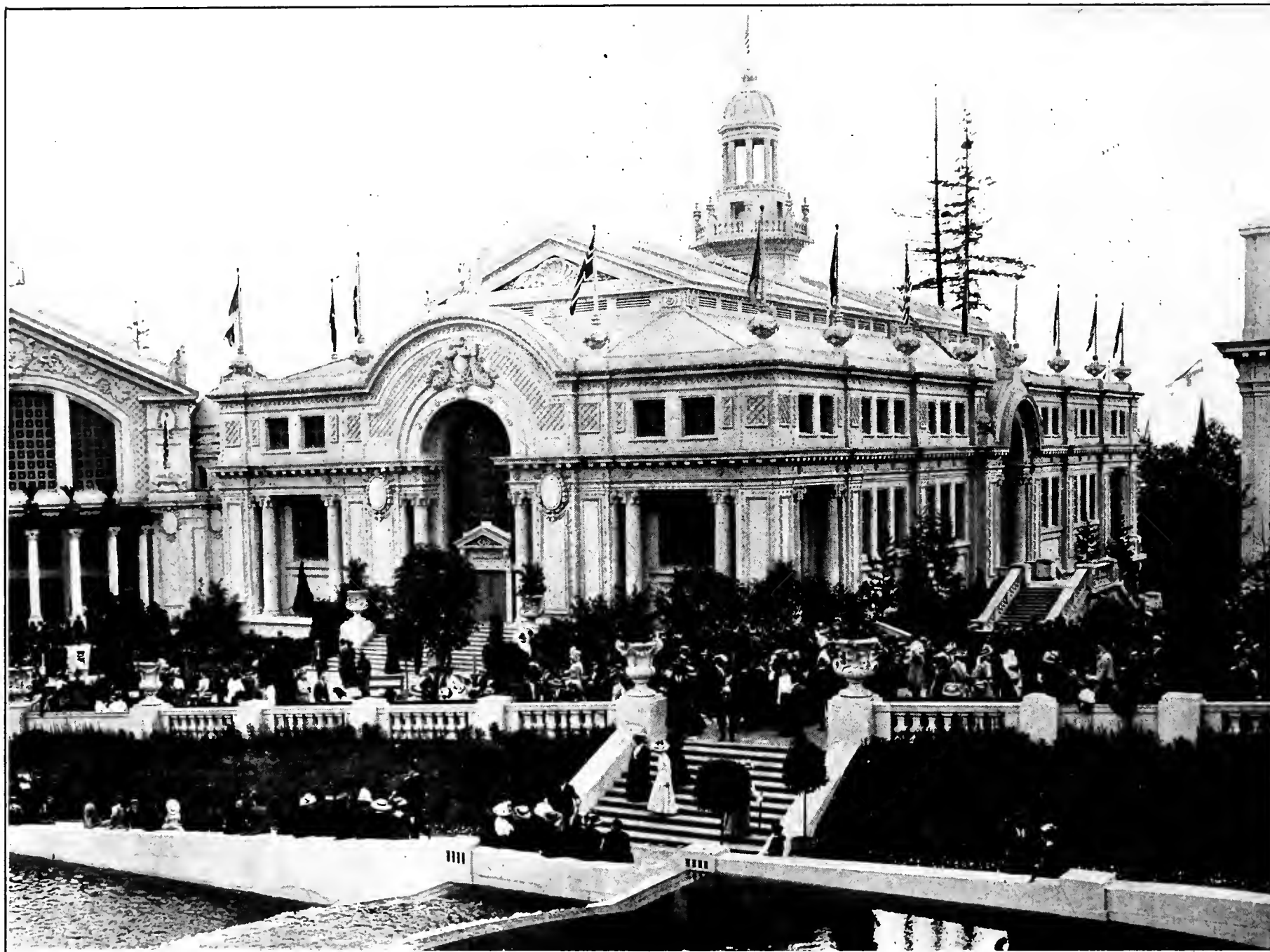
UNION CIRCLE

Union Circle is one of the seven circles upon the Exposition grounds. They form central beauty spots in as many sections of the grounds. Union Circle is upon Pacific Avenue, at the right of Rainier Avenue, looking from the Court of Honor. Just beyond the Circle upon Pacific Avenue, surrounded by grand old forest trees stands the Japan Exhibit Building, filled with Oriental productions. The square occupied by the Exhibit Building is tastefully arranged with Japanese shrubbery and garden fixtures characteristic of the Japanese landscape, and the site occupied is one of the finest at the Exposition.



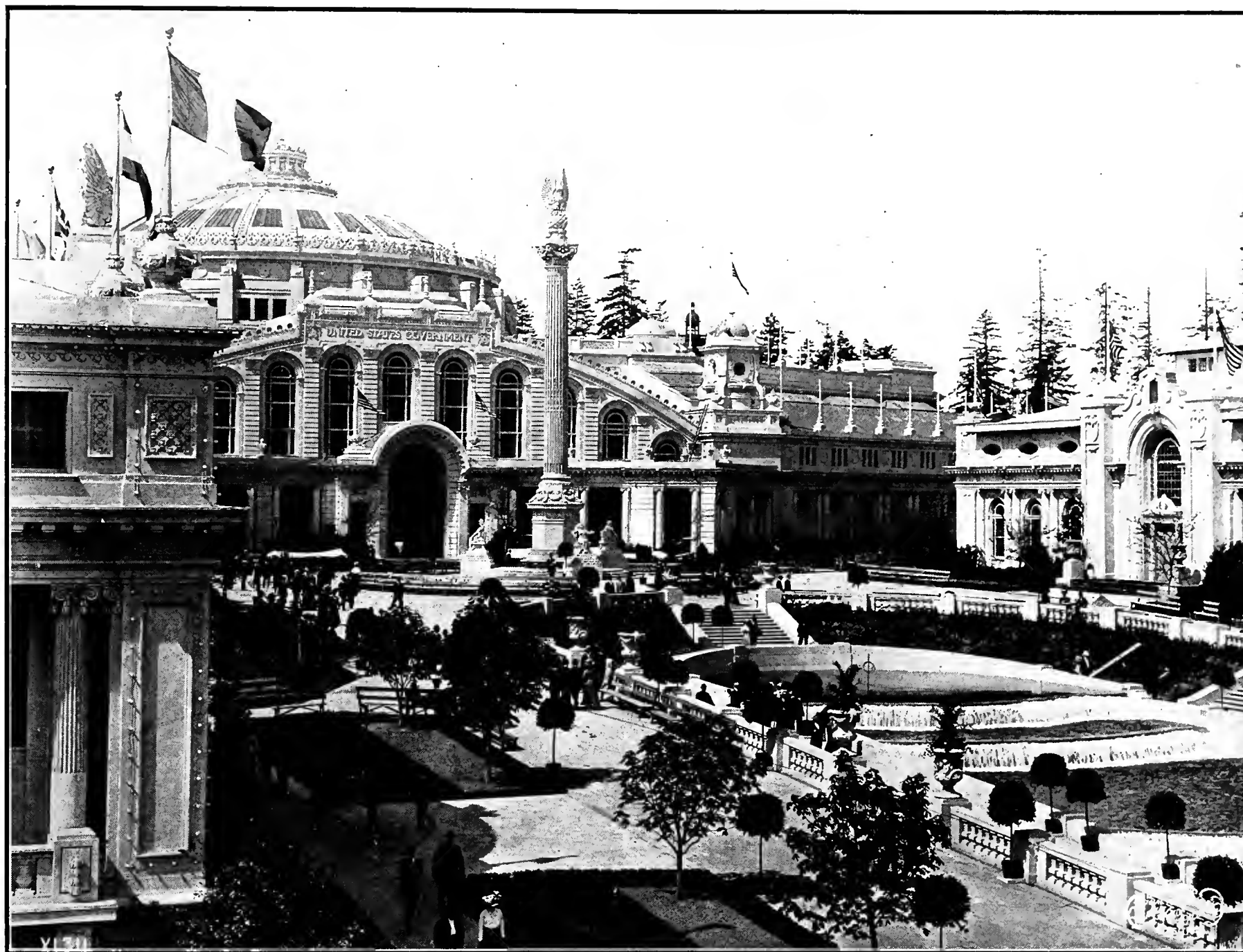
JAPAN EXHIBIT BUILDING AND HON. HAJIME OTA, IMPERIAL JAPANESE COMMISSIONER GENERAL

In the erection of this fine structure the Japanese Government and people have shown remarkable enterprise, and a spirit of friendliness towards the people of the Pacific Northwest. A lavish expenditure of money has taken place that the Japanese merchants should be properly represented. The building is filled with the finest and most artistic, as well as one of the largest collections of works ever brought from Japan. Mr. Ota, the imperial commissioner general, is the highest official representing any government at the Exposition.



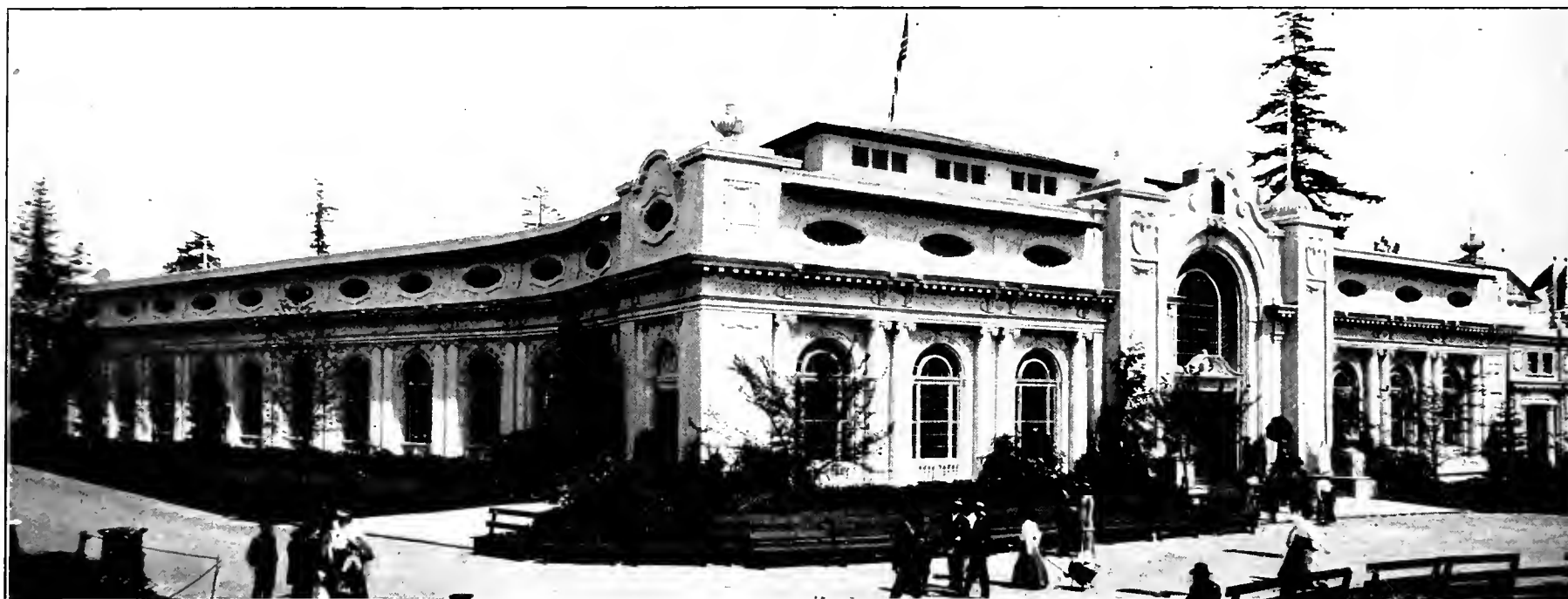
THE FOREIGN BUILDING

Both the Foreign and Oriental Palaces are of French renaissance design, Ionic columns being used to harmonize with the adjoining buildings. They are constructed much alike, and face each other upon the Court of Honor. In the Foreign Building are assembled exhibits from England, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, San Marino and Belgium. The displays include exhibits of marble statuary, furniture, terra cotta, earthenware, corals, shells, jewelry, laces and embroidery, Italian fine arts, fancy goods of all kinds, porcelains, ceramic ware, bronzes, tiles, brasswork, cocoa, chocolate, teas, pottery and almost every article manufactured in European countries. The Oriental Building houses comprehensive displays from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Persia, British and Native India, China, Korea and New Zealand. It contains a fine display of portraits, leather goods, smoking and writing articles, Bohemian rock crystal, jewelry, fancy goods, art metal and glass.



GROUP OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND EXPOSITION MONUMENT

The five large government exhibit palaces at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition cover a total area of 137,390 square feet and cost \$250,000. The exhibits show the principal administrative functions of the government. The Treasury Department has a complete mint and assay office in operation. The Revenue Cutter Service and Marine Hospital Service and other branches of the great "Pay Department" have interesting exhibits. The Postoffice Department has transferred its entire museum to the Exposition, and established in connection therewith the Model Postoffice. The Fisheries Building is in the rear of the Main Building, connected by a pavilion. The exhibits show many kinds of fishes swimming in glass tanks. Models of all battleships and cruisers, of dry docks, guns and ordnance equipment together with historic relics are exhibited in the Navy Department, and models showing all branches of service are shown in the Army section. The Exposition Monument is in front of the Main Government Building.



ALASKA BUILDING—HAWAIIAN BUILDING

Looking down the Court of Honor, from the Main Government Building, the Hawaiian Building stands upon the left hand and the Alaskan upon the right. As may be seen they are much alike. Besides illustrating the wonderful mineral products of Alaska, and their limitless quantities, the exhibits in the Alaska Building show the great agricultural possibilities of the country. The grain and vegetable exhibits, as well as forest productions, are object lessons of surprising importance to most visitors. Many land paintings and numerous photographs help to a better knowledge of the vast resources of Alaska. The Hawaiian Building is filled with things odd and interesting from the mid-ocean isles, fruits being much in evidence. The pineapple is made specially prominent in demonstration for greater usefulness of that Hawaiian specialty. The things characteristic of the islands interest all visitors. The government biograph is in the Hawaiian Building.



LOOKING UP THE COURT OF HONOR FROM ARCTIC CIRCLE

The Court of Honor is the "Heart of the Exposition." From it radiate avenues to all other centers of interest. Here we behold the Cascades with tumbling waters descending to the Geyser Basin. At the head of the Cascades, and forming the principal group of exhibit buildings, are the structures containing the Government exhibits. The Main Building is in the center. Upon the right in our picture are the Oriental and the Hawaiian Buildings. Upon the immediate left is a portion of the Agriculture Building, beyond which stand the Foreign and Alaska Buildings, not visible in this view. They are opposite units to the Oriental and Hawaiian Buildings, and constructed upon similar lines, thus preserving the harmony of the Court of Honor, architecturally. Seats are conveniently placed all about the Court of Honor and multitudes return to this locality after seeing other sights, to rest and enjoy the beautiful surroundings.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE FORMAL GARDENS AND COURT OF



ONOR, LOOKING TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FROM RAINIER VISTA



MUSIC PAVILION AND ROSE GARDENS

The Music Pavilion is situated on Rainier Vista, below the Rose Gardens, and extends to Washington Avenue. It is surrounded by shrubbery and backed by tall forest trees. Here the people love to stray looking at the flowers, and listening to the strains of music which fill the air each hour of the day. The location of the Music Pavilion is ideal, for at no time is the heat oppressive, and listeners may sit in the outdoor audience in comfort. Bands, musical organizations, and artists of national reputation have been employed covering the exposition period. The programmes embrace a wide range of band and orchestral music. The concerts are exceedingly popular.



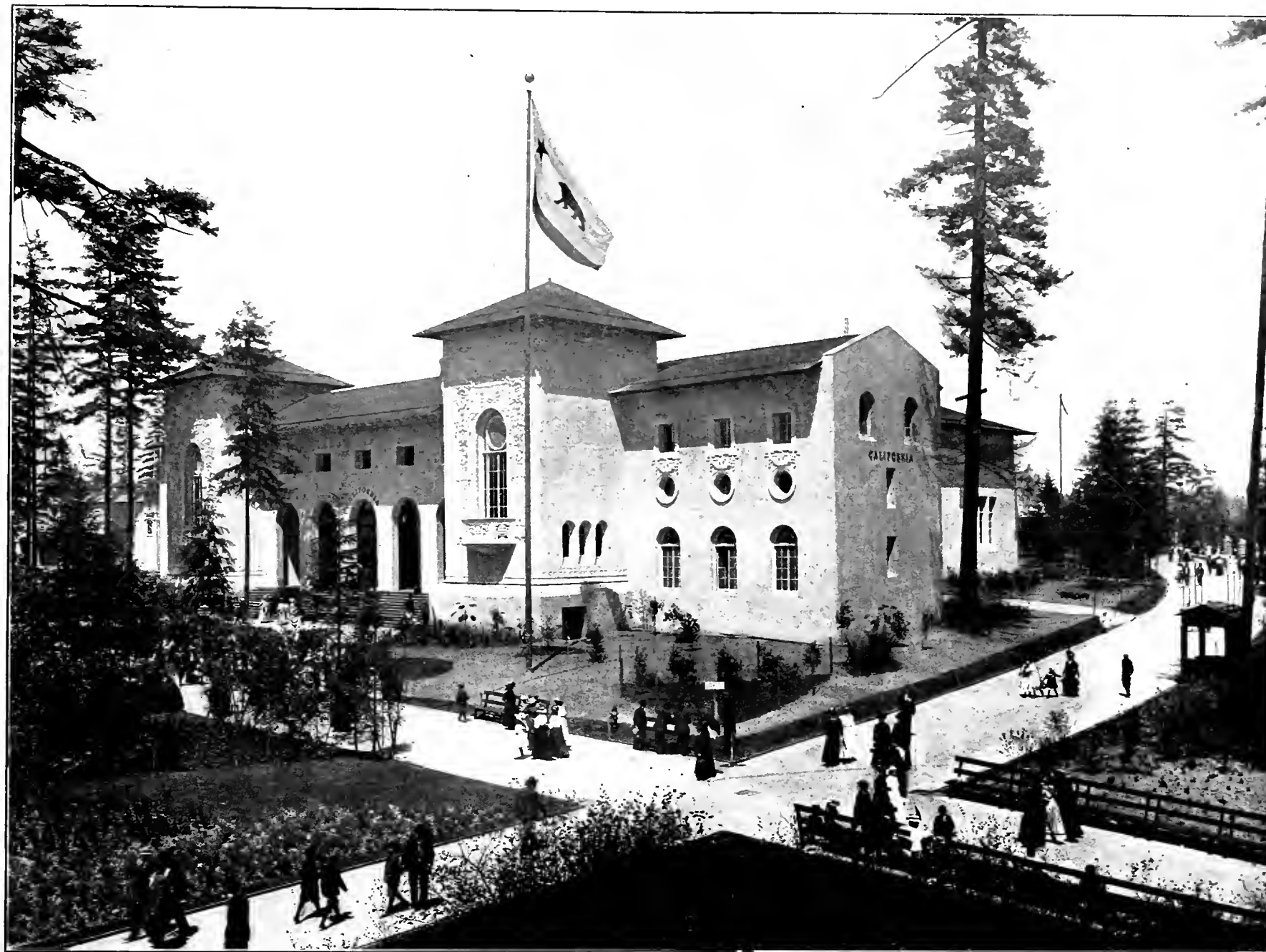
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING

The Washington Building stands opposite the Oregon Building on the north side of Yukon Avenue at Nome circle. Two stories in height it is a free American treatment of modern French architecture. It is one of the seven structures to revert of the University. It occupies a site 158 by 105 feet and cost \$75,000. The building is exclusively for social purposes. On either side of the main entrance are private offices and the headquarters of the Washington State commission. At the main entrance portico there are four massive Ionic columns. The doors have been treated in a highly ornamental manner. Entering, there is a large reception hall occupying the entire ground floor, the finest reception room ever seen at an exposition. An open well reaches to the second floor and is surrounded by a balcony and balustrade. The ceiling is beautifully paneled and the interior has been finely lighted. The grand stair case leading to the second floor is fifteen feet wide.



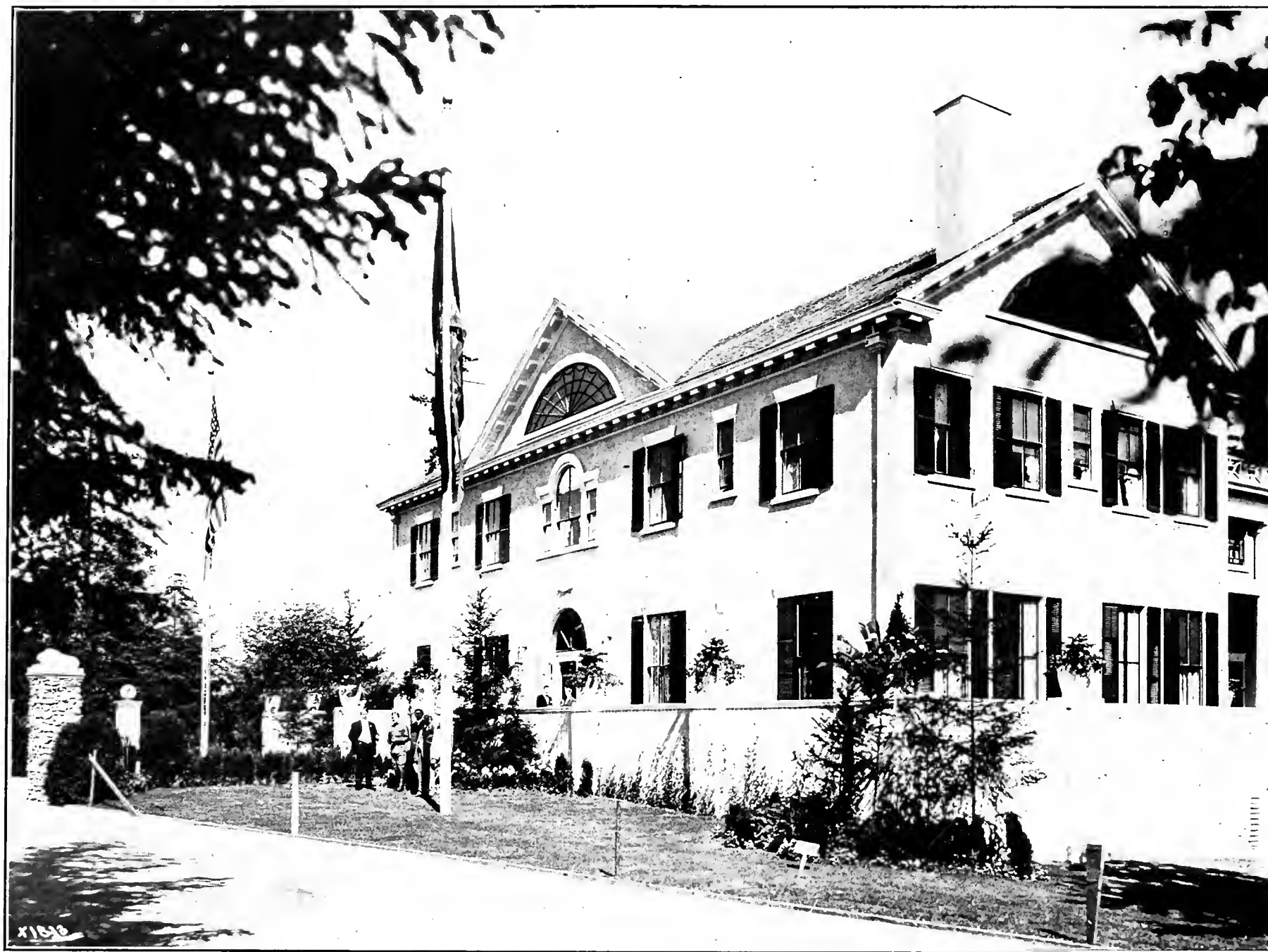
THE OREGON STATE BUILDING

The promptness and liberality displayed by the people of Oregon in making the first appropriation for a State building has been one of the most gratifying occurrences connected with the history of the Exposition. Not only was it a reciprocal act but it also gave expression to the unity of purpose which prompts the people of both these great Northwest Pacific Commonwealths in their onward, progressive march. The building was the first State building erected. A great panorama composed of cereals picturing many beautiful scenes in Oregon is one of the attractions. Out of the State's abundance there is a wonderful display of fruit, vegetable, fish and forest and mineral products. Sentiment is not lacking, for about the grounds are set many clusters of the Oregon grape. This beautiful Temple can but be a source of pride to all who love the country "Where rolls the Oregon."



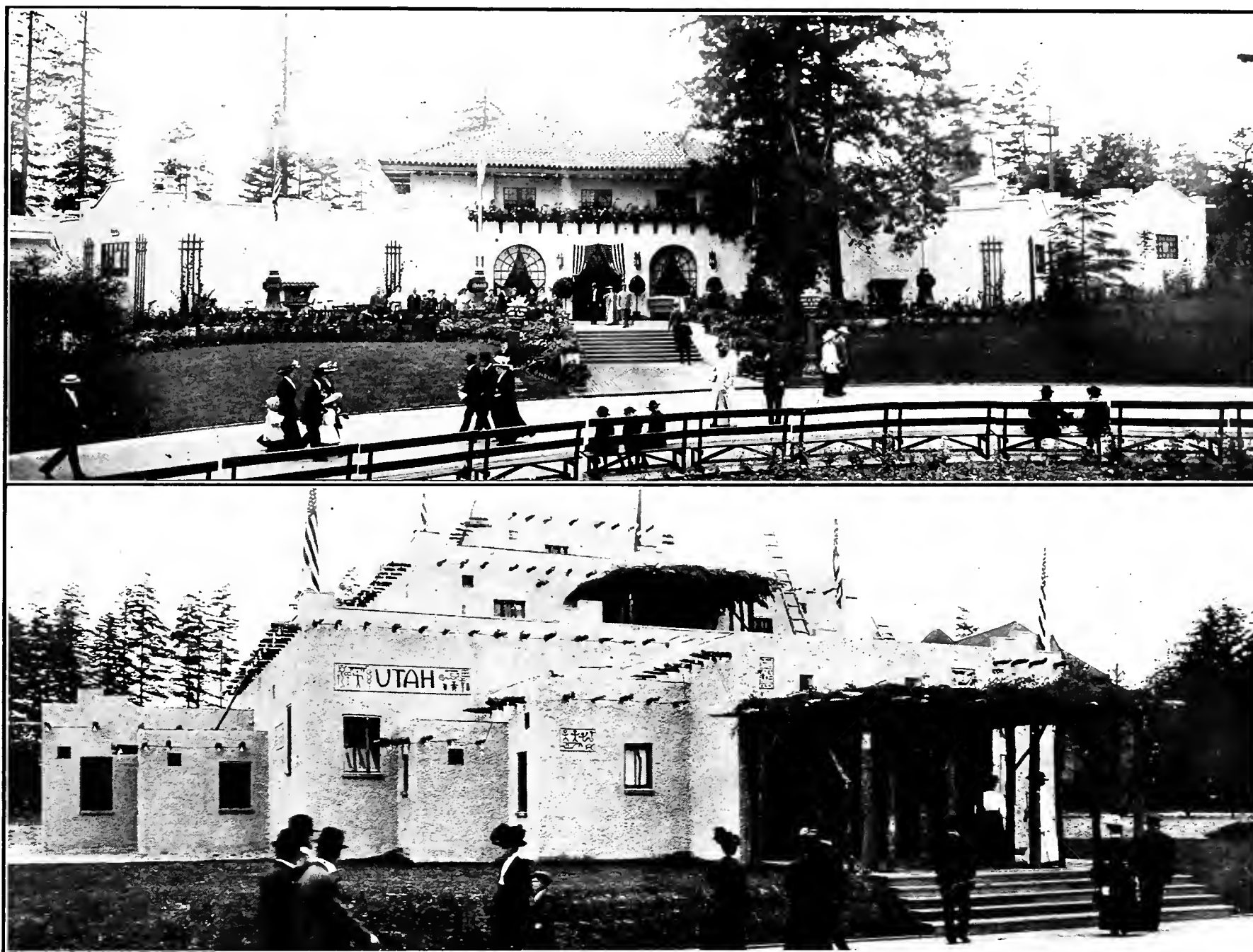
THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING

The California Building, the largest state structure at the Exposition, is in the old Spanish Mission style of architecture. Surrounding the building is a sub-tropical garden composed of flora of Southern California. The building cost \$35,000 and covers a plot 262x187 feet. The central part of the building is two stories high with a forty foot open gallery around all four sides. The sky light is 80x80 feet and the building is ideal for exhibition purposes. The resources of the State of California are exemplified by a comprehensive display and every county is represented. The display of fruits and vegetables is complete and the mineral resources of the state are shown by very full exhibits. Upon the four sides of the ceiling of the gallery are immense paintings showing four important branches of industry: mining, wheat growing, fruit growing and lumbering. Upon the main floor the fruits are put into odd and novel shapes: there is an immense lemon composed of lemons, a black bear made from raisins, an elephant from English walnuts, and a cow entirely from almonds.



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING

The New York Building is located on Seward Avenue, near the Forestry Building, and overlooks the Natural Amphitheater and Lake Washington. The total appropriation by the state was \$115,000. The exhibits deal largely with the governmental activities of the state as exemplified in its educational, charitable, prison, lunacy and labor departments. Special exhibits are also made of the barge canal and good roads departments, and of New York City as a terminal and shipping port. The latter exhibit was prepared jointly by the City Dock department, the Interborough, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad companies. An inscription upon the building states: "This house is a replica of the home of William H. Seward, whose far-sighted statesmanship gave Alaska to the United States." "Let us sign the treaty tonight."



THE IDAHO BUILDING — UTAH BUILDING

The Idaho State Building is beautifully situated upon Dome Circle. An air of welcome and comfort pervades. In the wings are displays showing the state's abundance and prosperity. In the state's development irrigation and reclamation are among the most important features and lectures with moving pictures are daily given upon these subjects. The Utah Building is a replica of a section of a Hopi Pueblo, an adobe community dwelling, built by the Bear and Snake families of the Hopi Indians. The concentrator set up in a rear room of the building which is daily operated attracts universal interest. The exhibits cover a wide range of natural and manufactured products, among the latter the representation of the beet sugar industry is very important.



THE KING COUNTY BUILDING

Ranking with the main exhibit palaces and state buildings in size and beauty, the King County Building is thoroughly representative of the county which contains almost a third of the wealth of the entire State of Washington. It is situated on Tanana avenue just east of the Manufactures palace, is two stories high, is 100 by 200 feet and cost \$30,000. The first floor level is sunk below the street, and is devoted to a great cyclorama of King County, depicting the entire county, its cities, rivers and mountains, its natural beauties and the industrial developments, factories, railroads, tunnels, etc., and showing the resources and development of King County. The main exhibit hall above is devoted to a complete display of the products of the county, agricultural, manufactures, mines and fisheries, and showing many live and moving exhibits.



COUNTY BUILDINGS AND THE CANADA BUILDING

CHEHALIS—YAKIMA

CANADA—SPOKANE

The Chehalis Building is a fine structure erected to show something of the great resources of that wonderfully rich territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Yakima Building is an attractive feature in the group of state and county buildings. The Spokane Building contains fine displays of productions from "the Inland Empire." Especially meritorious is the artistic scenery and pictures entirely composed of vari-colored cereals. The Canada Building contains an extensive collection of exhibits from that great country showing its attractions for settlers.

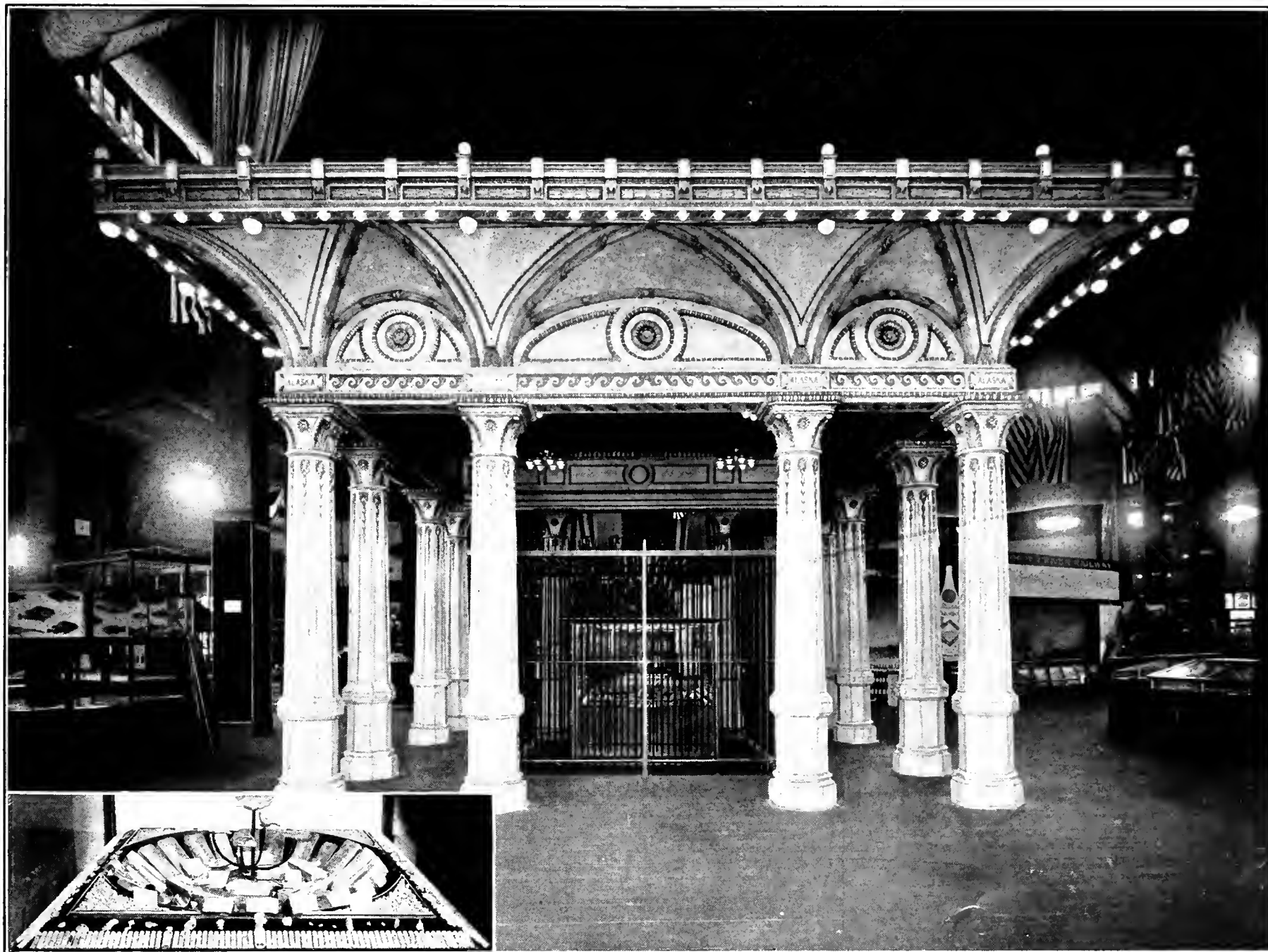


NOTABLE BUILDINGS

THE ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD — GOOD ROADS.

WASHINGTON WOMENS BUILDING — THE HOO-HOO HOUSE.

The Arctic Brotherhood, a fraternal association of men particularly interested in the Northland, have erected a novel log building for a meeting place. It is devoted to exhibiting productions from various lines from various parts of Alaska. The Woman's Building, nearly opposite the Fine Arts Building, is filled with things artistic and valuable, the handiwork of women. The Good Roads Building was erected by the State of Washington to promote good road building and kindred interests. The Hoo-Hoo House is the headquarters of lumbermen, and those of allied industries, who are banded together for social intercourse and at times for discussion of business interests. They have many odd and amusing features connected with their peculiar parlance, rites and usages.



ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION IN GOLD—ALASKA BUILDING

Upon a stand, within a glass case, within an iron cage, within a classic temple, within the Alaska Building; so secure and yet so easily seen, repose bars and nuggets of pure gold valued at a million and a quarter of dollars. The lower picture shows the bars and nuggets as arranged upon the stand. Naturally so much wealth attracts great attention and many favorable comments are elicited for Alaska, since it is the product of Alaskan mines, besides which comparatively few people ever see so much money during their lives.



THE MINES BUILDING

The Mines Building is at the right of the Agriculture Building, among the trees on Pacific Avenue. The exhibits afford opportunity to learn of the products procured from Mother Earth. The government mine rescue work is daily demonstrated. Our engraving gives only an end view.



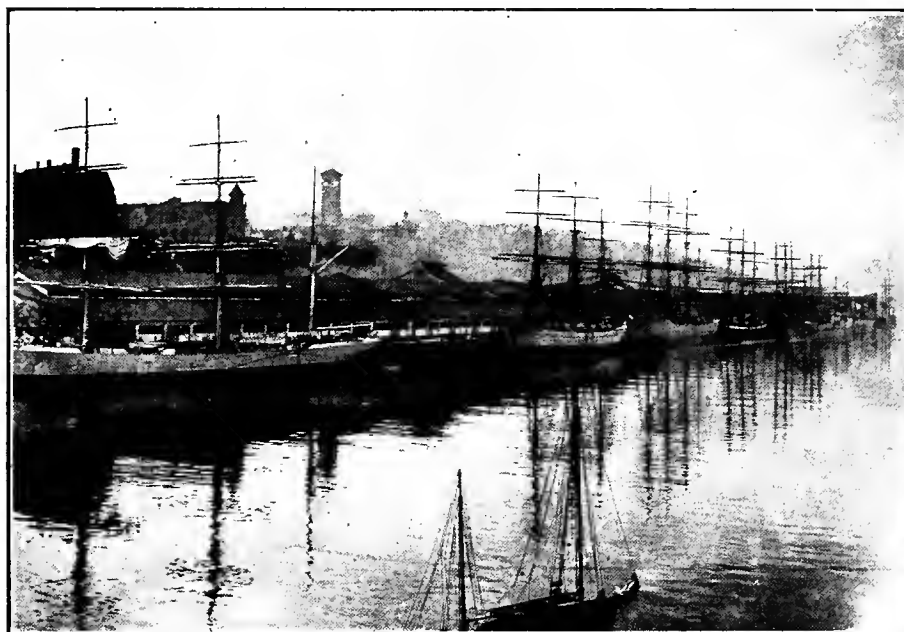
THE COURT OF HONOR AT NIGHT

After the setting of the sun, as twilight softens all objects upon the Exposition grounds, myriads of electric lights begin to glow, dimly at first, but with increasing brilliancy until the visitor is entranced with the beauty of the fairylike scenes. The buildings are outlined in golden light against the azure of the sky, and are duplicated and mirrored in the flowing Cascades and Geyser Basin.



ARMY SECTION — INTERIOR VIEW IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING — NAVAL SECTION

Models of all battleships and cruisers, of dry docks, guns and ordnance equipment, models of every type of gun made for the Navy since its organization, together with historic relics are exhibited in the Naval section. In the Army section among interesting exhibits are models of all classes of the service, showing uniforms and arms, including those for the torrid and frigid zones.

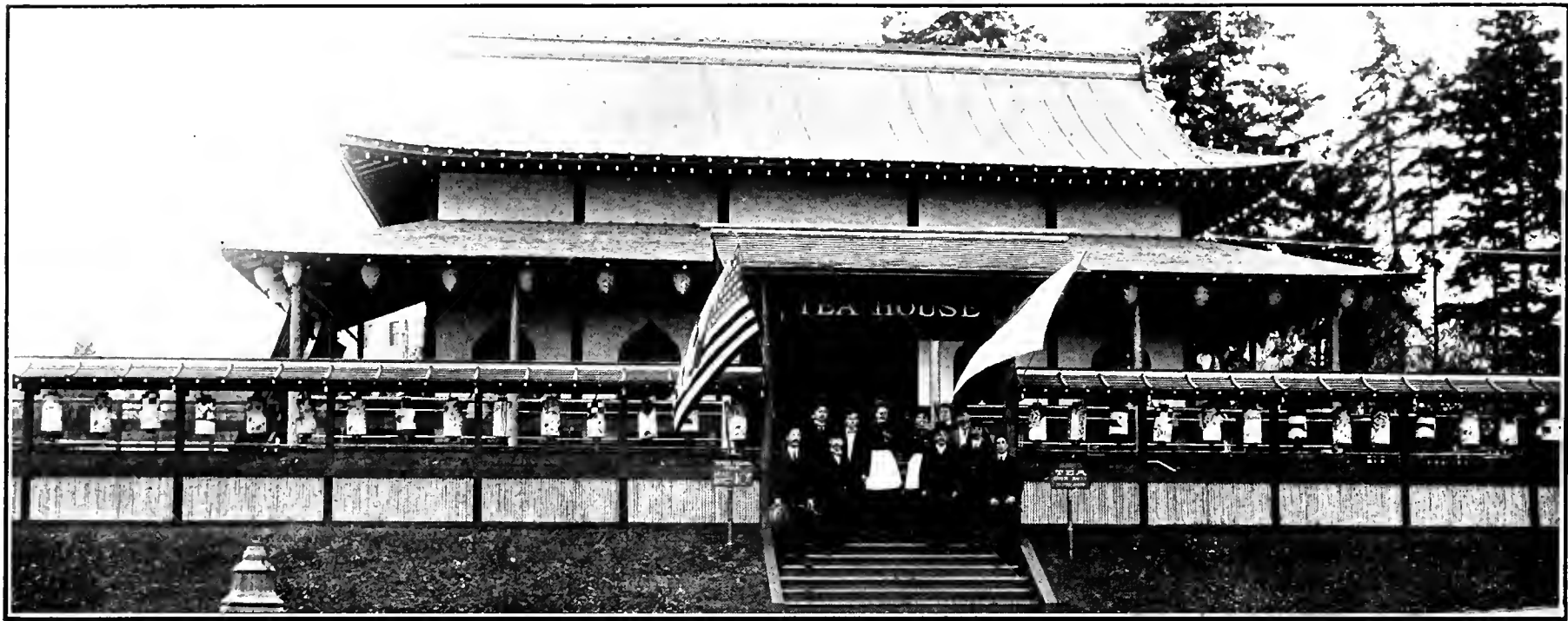


DOCKS AT TACOMA



MT. TACOMA SEEN FROM TACOMA

The people of the City of Tacoma have shown wonderful enterprise at the Exposition in their methodical way of calling attention of visitors to their beautiful city. One of the most effective means taken has been the frequent lectures, illustrated by many moving pictures of scenes all about Tacoma and Pierce County, in which the city is located.



FORMOSA GOVERNMENT TEA HOUSE

The Formosa Tea House is a high-class institution conducted in the best style where this favorite tea is served, and samples given free to introduce it more fully to the American people. The Tea House is at the head of Alaska Avenue, near the Auditorium, next the University Campus.



JAPANESE VILLAGE AND STREETS OF TOKIO

Situated at the foot of the Pay Streak is this interesting village. All buildings are of Japanese design and the gardens are in keeping. The Japanese theatre is one of the principal features, and the feats of jugglers and the pretty dances by the Geisha Girls are always pleasing to visitors.



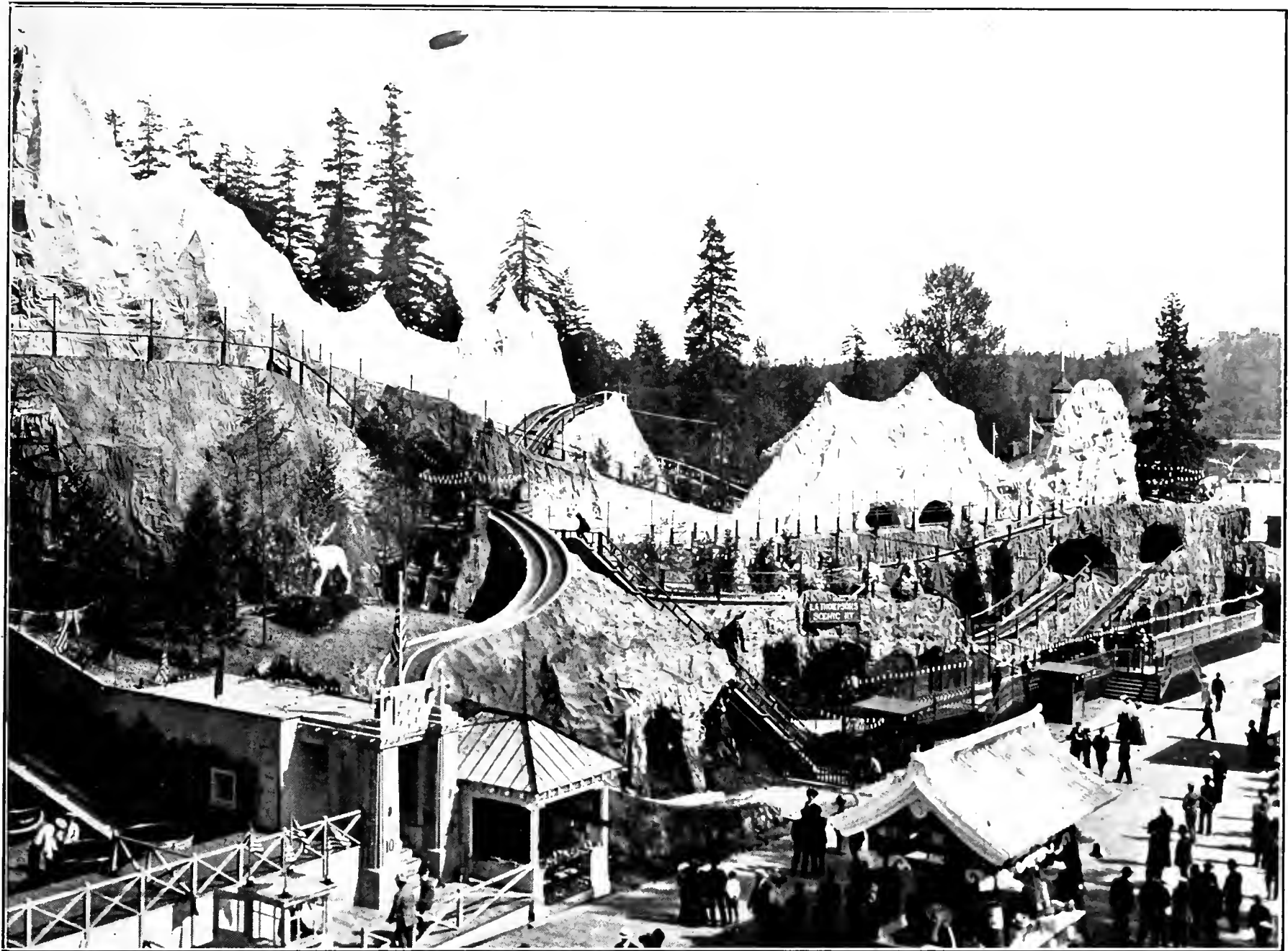
THE PAY STREAK

The Pay Streak, the amusement section of the Exposition, is in the southwestern part of the grounds. It begins a short distance from the Main Entrance at the right hand, and continues, with a couple of angles, south to the water front. Both sides are solidly lined with amusement enterprises, many of them of great merit, and some covering acres of ground. There are several entirely new features presented, and there are over thirty distinct and separate amusement organizations on the "Streak," besides a number of selling concessions, which add life and variety. An army of attendants care for these exhibitions, and people from far and from near contribute to the entertainment. Everyone on the grounds takes a stroll down the Pay Streak, to see the life and motion and to listen to the ingenious gentlemen who clamor for patronage at the entrances to concessions. The Amusement section has been aptly described as the place "Where everything that is amusing, grotesque, hilarious, foolish, novel and absurd is foisted and intoned, where all that ingenuity can devise, skill project, or daring accomplish is brought for the diversion of a summer's day." — BARRY.



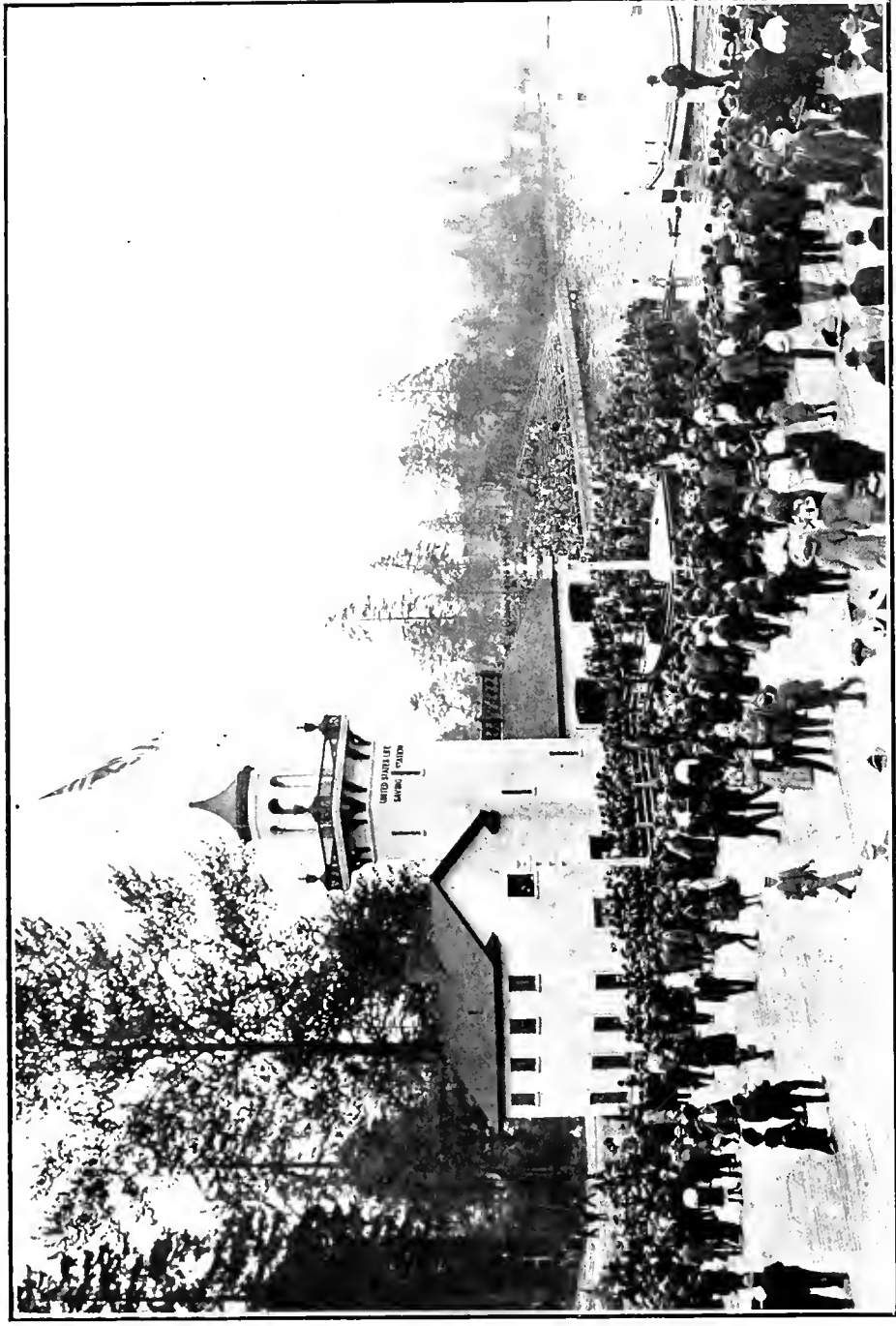
STREETS OF CAIRO AND ORIENTAL VILLAGE

This extensive and elaborate village is different from anything else at the Exposition. The streets swarm with gaily dressed native people; with musicians industriously bent upon attracting the visitor, camels and camel drivers, donkeys and donkey drivers, dancers both male and female, sooth-sayers and fortune tellers, all are there to give life and color to the scene. Bazzars, filled with oriental wares, theatres where the women dance the couche-couche, mosques and other features of life in the cities of the Orient draw the people. There is always fun and frolic going, and gay parties and on-lookers find amusement without stint, in the Streets of Cairo.



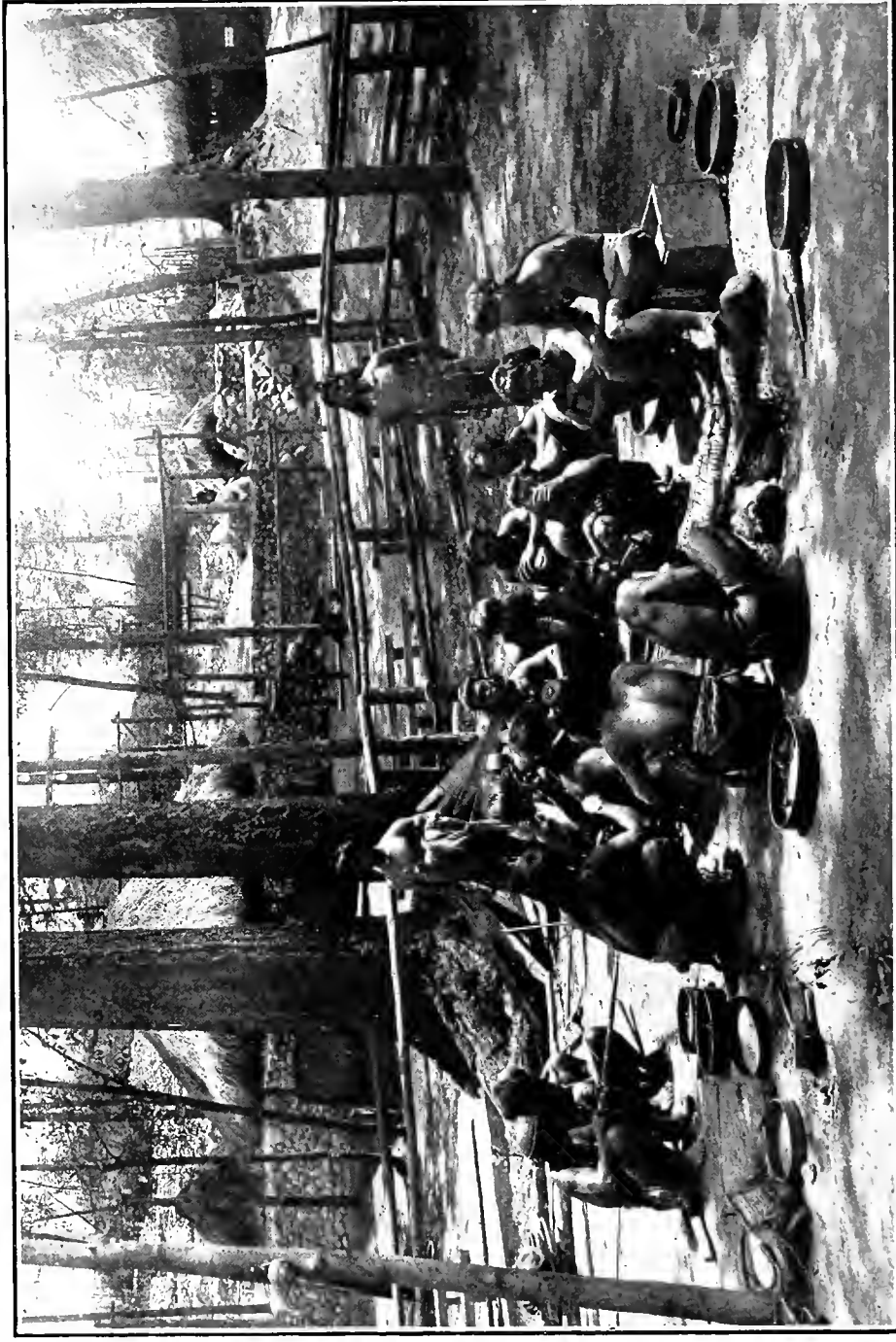
THE L. A. THOMPSON SCENIC RAILWAY

The Scenic Railway is an amusement feature that never loses its popularity. The one on the Pay Streak is the most picturesque that has ever been built. It is well down the Pay Streak, south, near Lake Washington, and it has a constant throng of patrons, who are fond of thrill without danger. The railway reaches over a large stretch of territory, and a ride as elaborate and extensive as this is a sensation that should not be missed. There is not a dull second while one is on the trip. The climax of the ride is when the swift dips take place in rapid succession, at terrific speed which are gently checked by the rising sweeps which bring the cars smoothly up to the pavilions, where one passes brilliantly lighted scenes of enchantment and varied views of surrounding scenery. The Scenic Railway carries thousands of passengers in safety, and returns them to starting point eager for another ride. Unlike some other entertainment features, it imposes no dreary waits. It is always ready and condenses into a few swift moments enough excitement to lift the most jaded into the spirit of merriment that pervades the Pay Streak.



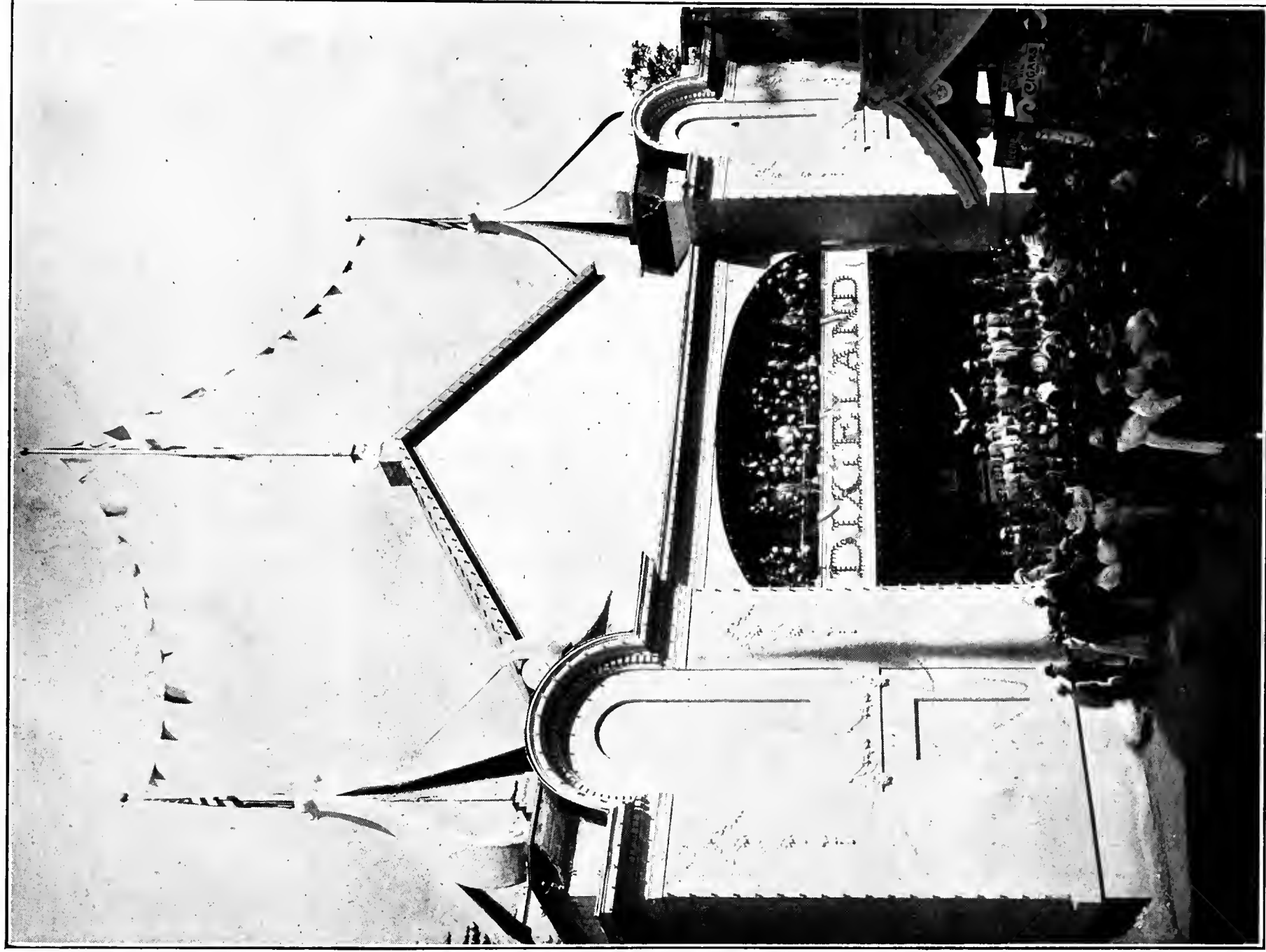
THE U. S. LIFE SAVING STATION

near the foot of the Pay Streak illustrates one of the interesting works of our government. The daily exhibits given at 2:30 o'clock shows how hundreds of lives are saved annually, as well as vast amounts of property.



IGOROTES

Group of tattooed warriors, the flower of the fighting men of Igorrothland, in the Igorrote Village, of the Philippines. The stone work in the distance shows the irrigated mountain side rice terraces.



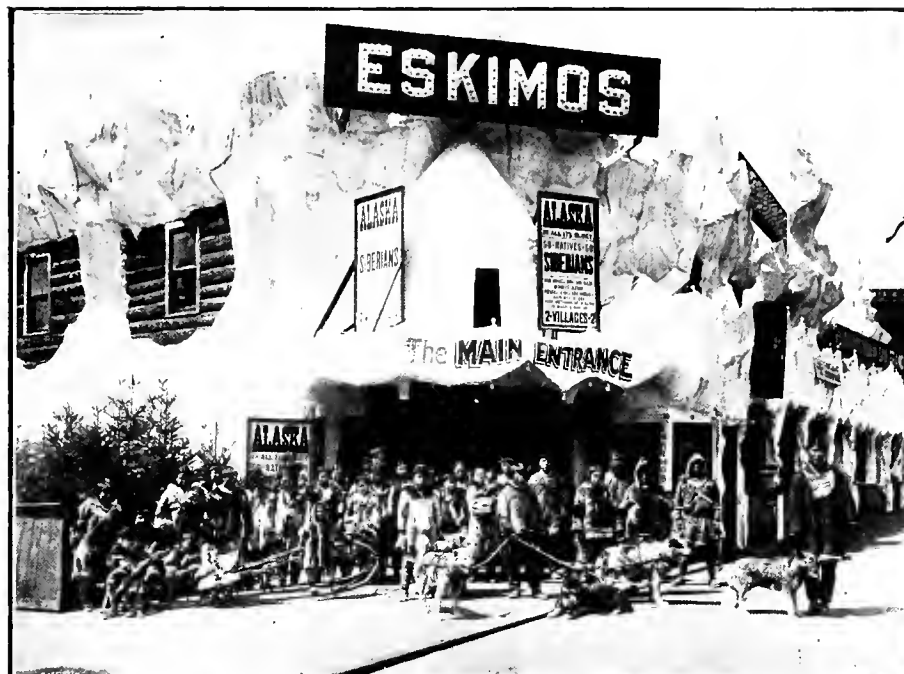
DIXIELAND

Dixieland introduces to visitors to the Pay Streak the festivities and pastimes of the negro in the Sunny South. The old plantation songs and dances, interspersed with the later day gambols of the younger generation of colored people are given with all the old-time spirit. Everyone enjoys being carried back to "Old Virginia," "away down South in Dixie!"



GROUP OF SIBERIAN ESKIMO, IN ESKIMO VILLAGE, PAY STREAK

A group of Siberian Eskimo, transplanted from the bleak snow barrens which lie behind East Cape on the North Sea, to the milder climate of the Exposition, makes one of the leading features of the Eskimo Village, on the Pay Streak. This section of the Village to all appearances, was picked up bodily with the Eskimos themselves, so true a picture is it. The snow and ice are there and there are the igloos of caribou hide and everything to delineate the life of the Czar's most northern subjects. The deftest craftsmen of the tribe are in the village and they carve curios from the ivory tusks of the walrus and hammer crude jewelry from bars of gold and silver. One of the most interesting features of the village is the nursery in which are several little "micaninies," one of whom was born since the tribe was brought to Seattle. The other occupants of the Eskimo Village are Alaskan and Labrador Eskimos.

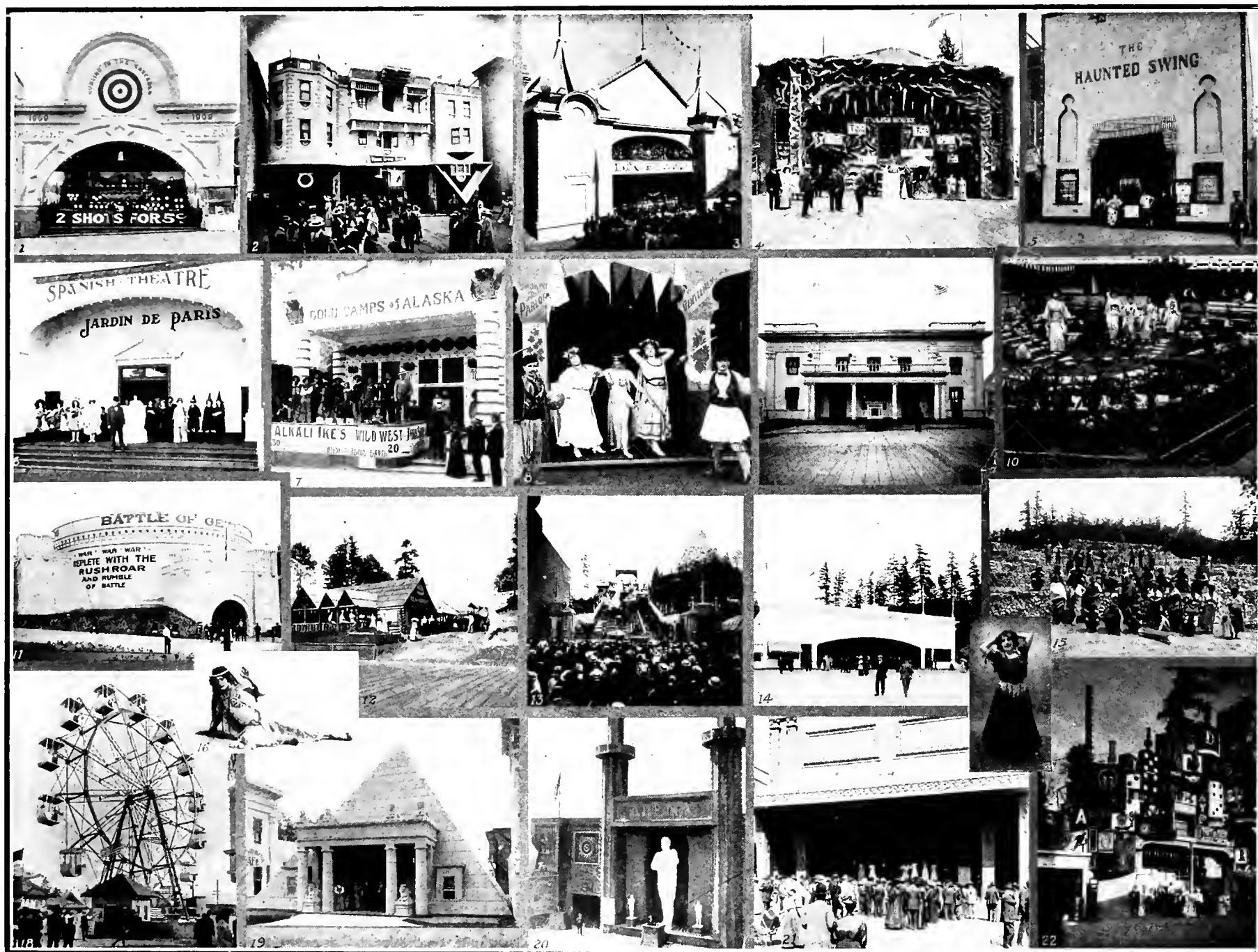


PROMINENT PAY STREAK ATTRACTIONS

GROUP AT ENTRANCE TO ESKIMO VILLAGE—MONITOR AND MERRIMAC BUILDING

THE CHINESE VILLAGE — BABY INCUBATOR

The Eskimo Village is one of the largest concessions on the Pay Streak. Eskimos from Labrador, Alaska and Siberia are gathered from those distant countries for visitors to study. The Chinese Village is done in true Chinese style, in architecture, furnishings and in the goods displayed for sale. A Chinese theatre is one of the attractions. The Monitor and Merrimac is a striking representation of the great Naval engagement which took place upon Hampton Roads during the War of the Rebellion. The Baby Incubator.—In no other way does science enlist our interest and sympathy so much as in its assistance in saving infant life. Within these "machines" are seven little pre-maturely born infants.



A PAY STREAK MEDLEY

1, Hunting in the Cascades; 2, House Upside Down; 3, Dixieland; 4, Foolish House; 5, Haunted Swing; 6, Spanish Theatre; 7, Gold Camps of Alaska; 8, Artists in Streets of Cairo; 9, Baby Incubator; 10, Scenes in Japanese Village; 11, Battle of Gettysburg; 12, Ezra Meeker's Ranch; 13, Fairy Gorge Tickler; 14, Vacuum Tube Railroad; 15, Scene in Igorrote Village; 16, Salome, Oriental Dancer; 17, Fatima, Oriental Dancer; 18, Ferris Wheel; 19, Temple of Palmistry; 20, Arena; 21, Giant Piano; 22, House that Jack Built.



SCHOONERS IN SNUG HARBOR NEAR SEATTLE—EAGLE HARBOR, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND.

Seattle, the Beautiful Exposition City.

THE RECENT growth and progress of Seattle is marvelous. It has only been possible by the swarming of the people of the East to grasp the opportunities in a new and opening quarter of the globe, a portion of the earth which includes not only Alaska and the Northland, but the awakening countries of the Orient and the Northern Pacific. That a great chapter of the world's history is beginning is recognized by the people of the City, who through a wise policy of municipal government, are designing a city capable of becoming one of the world's great centers of population. That Seattle is to be the radiating American point for this new chapter of Pacific history is evident. Alike favorably situated geographically, and surrounded by unnumbered material resources, the City is also favored with beautiful scenery on land and sea, and a climate comfortable and equable throughout the year. Nowhere are there finer home surroundings, the topography of the City lending charming hills and vales, with beautiful mountains and marine views on every hand.

Rising from the shores of Puget Sound the City sits, queen-like, upon a succession of sloping hills, the main avenues paralleling the water front, with streets intersecting at right angles. To a large extent the same layout is observed throughout the City, yet there are several arteries deviating from the rule, caused by lakes within the city limits, or by steep ascents. The visitor is at once struck with the metropolitan appearance of the City's centre and the bustle of life there seen.

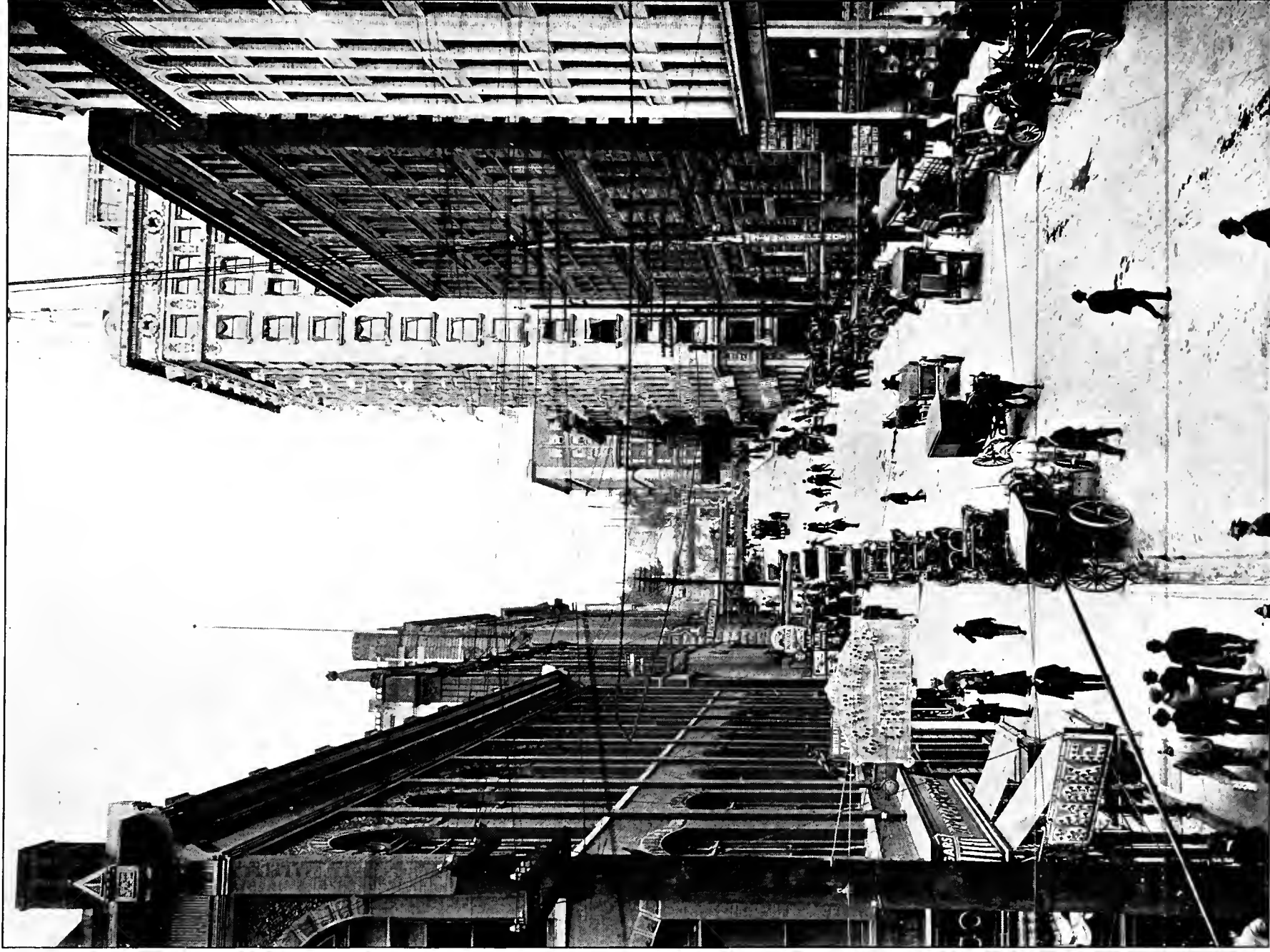
The resources behind Seattle, which stand out prominently, are its commercial and manufacturing interests, together with the agricultural, fishing and mining industries of the Northwestern States and Alaska and the great lumbering industries of Western Washington. While the ocean commerce through Seattle amounts to \$100,000,000 annually, her local trade with thriving cities and towns on Puget Sound is sufficient to build up a large city. Steamboats plying from the docks stop at two hundred landings daily, carrying supplies and passengers. The City owns its water system and electric lighting plant. The public school system ranks among the best in the country, and Washington University is located here. The City has a fine public library with several branches, and there are two hundred and twenty-five churches and religious societies. The public parks are many and beautiful, natural conditions being largely preserved, and an elaborate and extensive parkway system is being evolved to encompass the City. Fort Lawton, a United States military post, is within the City, while the Puget Sound Navy Yard is located across the Sound an hour's sail away. In the waters of Puget Sound adjacent to the Navy Yard the entire navy of the United States may ride in safety with ample anchorage.

The crowning effort of the people of Seattle is the great exposition now taking place within the city gates. The business men of the City rallied loyally to support the exposition management in every struggle and exigency, overcoming every obstacle, caused by changing business and political conditions, which seemed at times to menace its greatest success. The grand result is this magnificent example of spirit and enterprise, the beautiful Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.



SECOND AVENUE, NORTH, FROM YESLER WAY

Second Avenue is the principal retail and fashionable business street of the City. Handsome sky-scrapers are rapidly supplanting the earlier structures. Its walks are thronged daily with a cosmopolitan people. The Indians who are permitted a few feet at street corners to sell their scant stock of bows and arrows and baskets, occupying this last bit of their "original domain," are reminders of the rapid changes made by fleeting time.



CHERRY STREET FROM FIRST AVENUE

The view shows Cherry Street where it is a busy thoroughfare in the financial section of the City, where money changes hands and fortunes are made. It starts from First Avenue near Pioneer Square.



PIONEER PLACE AND THE TOTEM POLE

Pioneer Place is a spot which once seen will always be remembered. Historically it is an old landmark from which all distances are computed. It is also distinctly situated with surroundings peculiar to itself. The Totem Pole is not the least interesting feature, being sixty feet high and was brought from an Alaskan village, where it is said to have stood over a century.



SNOQUALMIE FALLS

This beautiful waterfall, with its picturesque setting, is twenty-eight miles east of Seattle and is reached by a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It has a fall of two hundred and sixty-eight feet and set with dark evergreens, is an entrancing sight. Beneath the falls are dynamos generating 100,000 horse power supplying Seattle and other communities electricity.



IN WOODLAND PARK



IN RAVENNA PARK

Conservation of natural beauties in the parks of Seattle is one of the principles closely adhered to by the park management. As a result picturesque views delight the visitor and satisfy the inherent desire to see natural woodland scenery.



THE OLYMPICS FROM SEATTLE

Frequently, when atmospheric conditions are favorable, the Olympic Mountains form a magnificent view, looking across Puget Sound from Seattle.

They seem wonderfully near although an hundred miles away. Mt. Constance is the high point shown in our engraving.

PHOTO.—COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY ROMANS PHOTO. CO.



ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL—ROMAN CATHOLIC

Occupying, with the Bishop's residence, an entire city block upon "First Hill," the Cathedral is one of the most attractive and imposing structures anywhere to be found. For many miles across Puget Sound its towers are seen pointing heavenward, while near at hand it is most impressive. Its cost was more than a half million dollars; its erection was completed in 1907.



SUNSET ON PUGET SOUND

DECEPTION PASS

Not alone the traveled and cultured appreciate the scenery of Puget Sound. There is not a fisherman upon its waters, nor a lumberman in the forests upon its shores, so prosaic or stolid that he does not observe and love its peculiarly attractive scenery. Thousands there are who could not be wooed from these daily scenes.

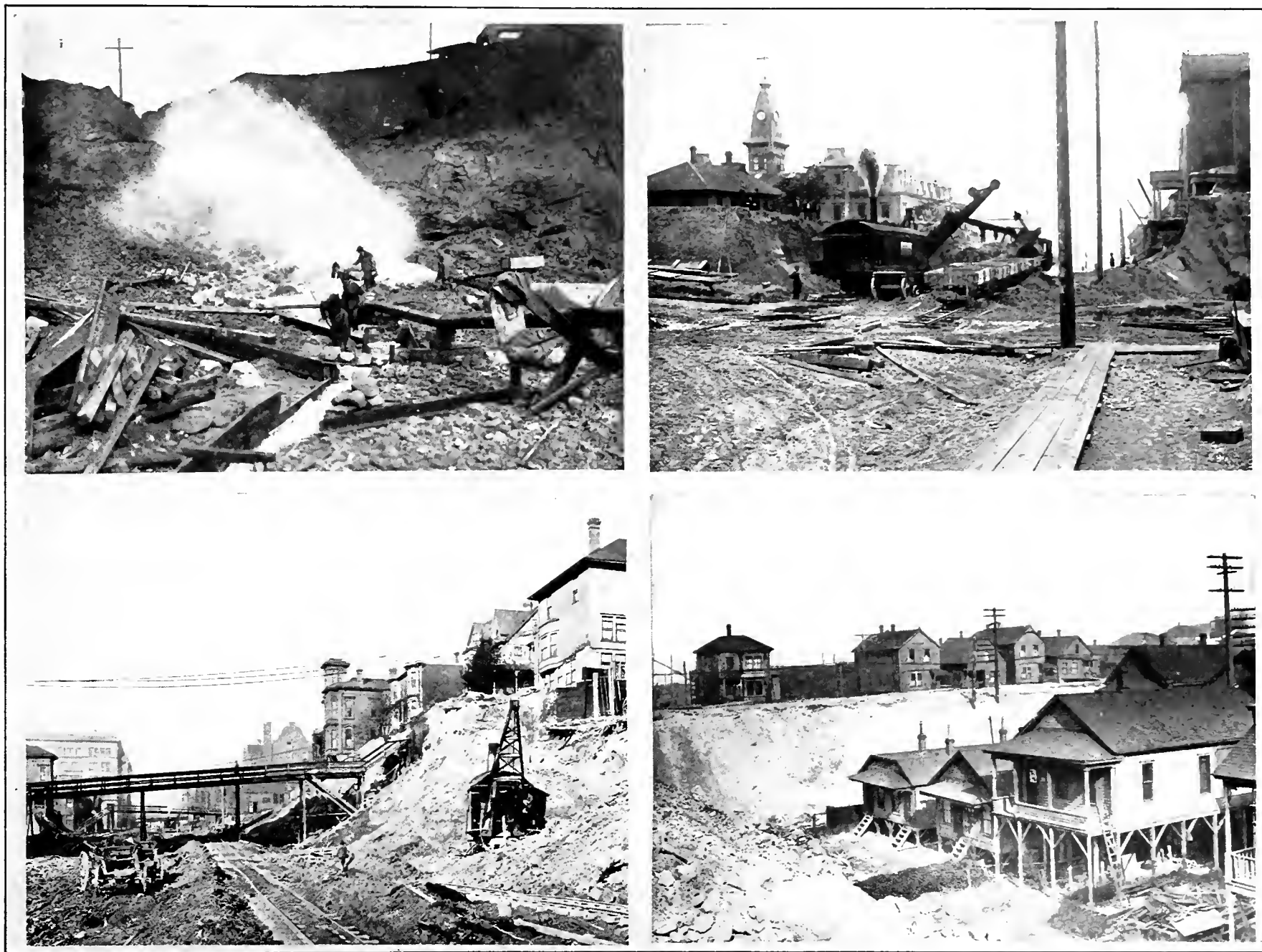


THE VERY SUMMIT OF MT. RAINIER



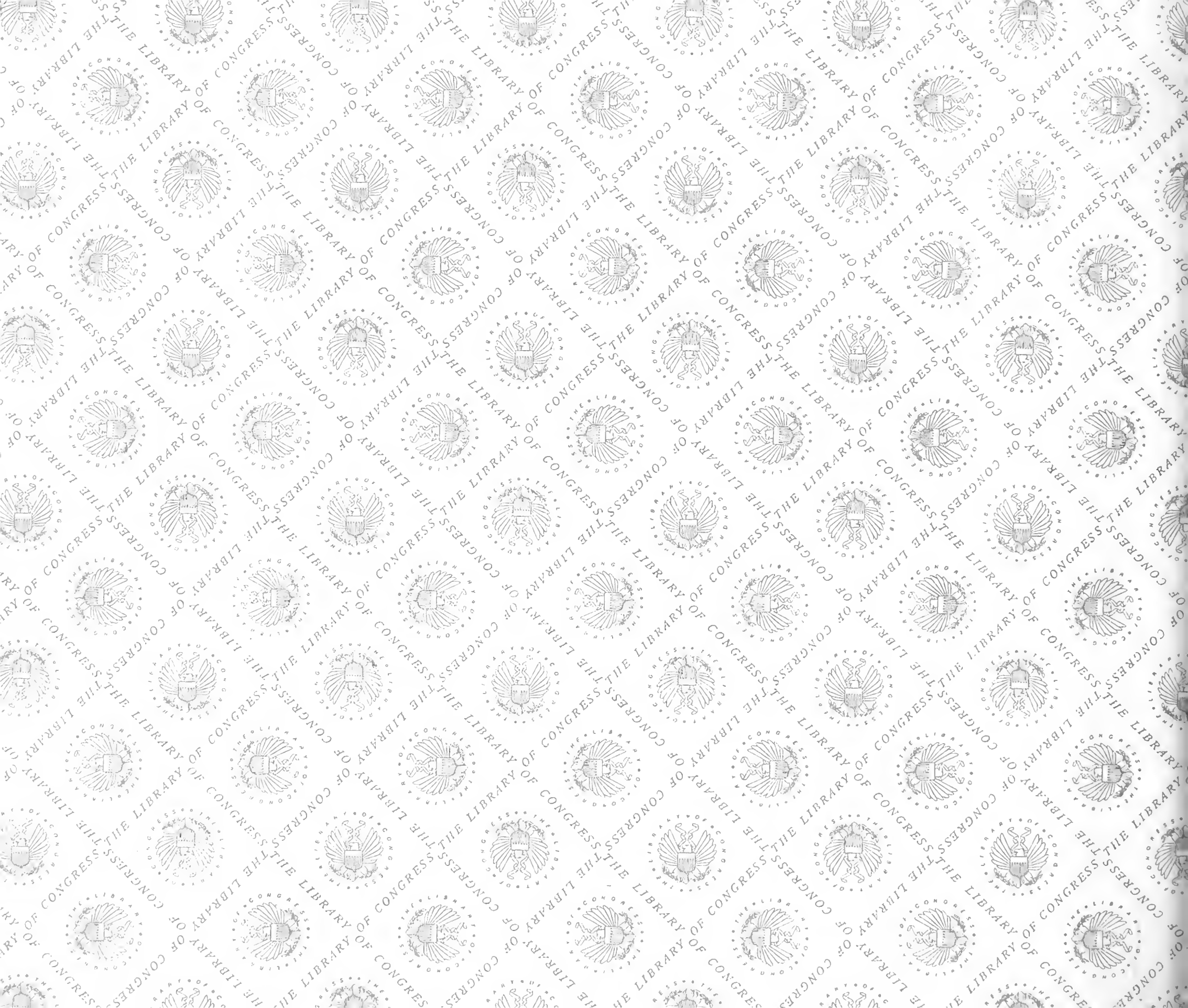
SNOWY SOURCE OF PARADISE RIVER

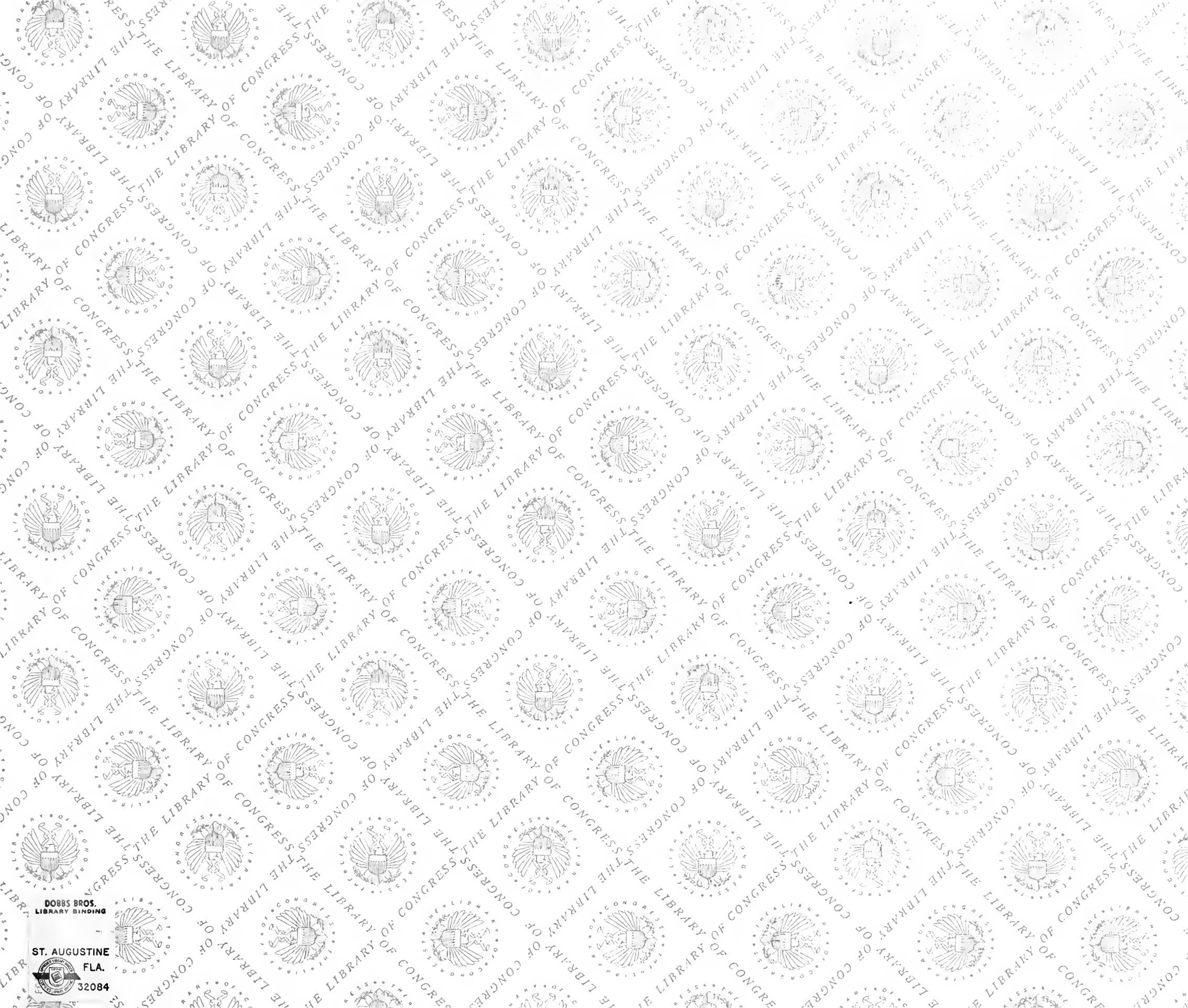
Summer or winter it is only a matter of quantity, for Mt. Rainier is always snow-clad, glistening in the sunlight as a mountain of burnished silver, and by moonlight mantled with silvery shades. Where Paradise Glacier meets the "timber line," and the melting process begins, there is the snowy source of the beautiful Paradise River.



REGRADE WORK IN SEATTLE

First, sluicing away a hill; second, removing hill by steam shovel and train; third, street brought down to grade; fourth, street raised to grade. The great regrade scheme involves a cost of \$5,192,791 for work completed and in progress. Work contemplated will cause a total of \$12,000,000, making a regrade of fifty miles of streets, fifteen of which are main thoroughfares. The greatest cut has been 126 feet, most cuts about forty feet. The plans include filling 3,400 acres of tide lands ten to thirty feet, reclaiming a great district for streets and business.





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